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München, den 19. Juli 2000
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CORYNEBACTERIUM GLUTAMICUM GENES ENCODING NOVEL PROTEINS

Background of the Invention

5 Certain products and by-products of naturally-occurring metabolic processes in cells have utility in a wide array of industries, including the food, feed, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries. These molecules, collectively termed 'fine chemicals', include organic acids, both proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids, nucleotides and nucleosides, lipids and fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic 10 compounds, vitamins and cofactors, and enzymes. Their production is most conveniently performed through the large-scale culture of bacteria developed to produce and secrete large quantities of one or more desired molecules. One particularly useful organism for this purpose is *Corynebacterium glutamicum*, a gram positive, nonpathogenic bacterium. Through strain selection, a number of mutant strains have 15 been developed which produce an array of desirable compounds. However, selection of strains improved for the production of a particular molecule is a time-consuming and difficult process.

Summary of the Invention

20 This invention provides novel nucleic acid molecules which may be used to identify or classify *Corynebacterium glutamicum* or related species of bacteria. *C. glutamicum* is a gram positive, aerobic bacterium which is commonly used in industry for the large-scale production of a variety of fine chemicals, and also for the degradation of hydrocarbons (such as in petroleum spills) and for the oxidation of terpenoids. The 25 nucleic acid molecules therefore can be used to identify microorganisms which can be used to produce fine chemicals, e.g., by fermentation processes. While *C. glutamicum* itself is nonpathogenic, it is related to other *Corynebacterium* species, such as *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (the causative agent of diphtheria), which are important human pathogens. The ability to identify the presence of *Corynebacterium* species 30 therefore also can have significant clinical relevance, e.g., diagnostic applications. Further, these nucleic acid molecules may serve as reference points for the mapping of the *C. glutamicum* genome, or of genomes of related organisms.

These novel nucleic acid molecules encode proteins, referred to herein as marker and fine chemical production (MCP) proteins. These MCP proteins may be involved, 35 for example, in the direct or indirect production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*. The MCP proteins of the invention may also participate in the degradation of hydrocarbons or the oxidation of terpenoids. These proteins may also be utilized for

the identification of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* or organisms related to *C. glutamicum*: the presence of an MCP protein specific to *C. glutamicum* and related species in a mixture of proteins may indicate the presence of one of these bacteria in the sample. Further, these MCP proteins may have homologues in plants or animals which 5 are involved in a disease state or condition: these proteins thus may serve as useful pharmaceutical targets for drug screening and the development of therapeutic compounds.

Given the availability of cloning vectors for use in *Corynebacterium glutamicum*, such as those disclosed in Sinskey et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,649,119, and 10 techniques for genetic manipulation of *C. glutamicum* and the related *Brevibacterium* species (e.g., *lactofermentum*) (Yoshihama et al. *J. Bacteriol.* 162: 591-597 (1985); Katsumata et al., *J. Bacteriol.* 159: 306-311 (1984); and Santamaria et al. *J. Gen Microbiol.* 130: 2237-2246 (1984)), the nucleic acid molecules of the invention may be utilized in the genetic engineering of this organism to modulate the production of one or 15 more fine chemicals. This modulation may be due to a direct effect of manipulation of a gene of the invention, or it may be due to an indirect effect of such manipulation. For example, by modifying the activity of a protein involved in the biosynthesis or degradation of a fine chemical (i.e., through mutagenesis of the corresponding gene). one may directly modulate the ability of the cell to synthesize or to degrade this 20 compound, thereby modulating the yield and/or efficiency of production of the fine chemical. Similarly, by modulating the activity of a protein which regulates a fine chemical metabolic pathway, one may directly influence whether the production of the desired compound is up- or down-regulated, either of which will modulate the yield or efficiency of production of the fine chemical from the cell.

25 Indirect modulation of fine chemical production may also result by modifying the activity of a protein of the invention (i.e., by mutagenesis of the corresponding gene) such that the overall ability of the cell to grow and divide or to remain viable and productive is increased. The production of fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum* is generally accomplished by the large-scale fermentative culture of these microorganisms. 30 conditions which are frequently suboptimal for growth and cell division. By engineering a protein of the invention (e.g., a stress response protein, a cell wall protein, or proteins involved in the metabolism of compounds necessary for cell growth and division to occur, such as nucleotides and amino acids) such that it is better able to survive, grow, and multiply in such conditions, it may be possible to increase the number and productivity of such engineered *C. glutamicum* cells in large-scale culture. 35 which in turn should result in increased yields and/or efficiency of production of one or more desired fine chemicals. Further, the metabolic pathways of any cell are necessarily

interrelated and coregulated. By altering the activity or regulation of any one metabolic pathway in *C. glutamicum* (i.e., by altering the activity of one of the proteins of the invention which participates in such a pathway), it is possible to concomitantly alter the activity or regulation of other metabolic pathways in this microorganism, which may be

5 directly involved in the synthesis or degradation of a fine chemical.

The invention provides novel nucleic acid molecules which encode proteins, referred to herein as MCP proteins, which are capable of, for example, modulating the production or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, or of serving as identifying markers for *C. glutamicum* or related 10 organisms. Nucleic acid molecules encoding an MCP protein are referred to herein as MCP nucleic acid molecules. In a preferred embodiment, the MCP protein is capable of modulating the production or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, or of serving as identifying markers for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. Examples of such proteins include those encoded by the genes set forth in 15 Table 1.

Accordingly, one aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules (e.g., cDNAs) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an MCP protein or biologically active portions thereof, as well as nucleic acid fragments suitable as primers or hybridization probes for the detection or amplification of MCP-encoding nucleic acid 20 (e.g., DNA or mRNA). In particularly preferred embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises one of the nucleotide sequences set forth in Appendix A or the coding region or a complement thereof of one of these nucleotide sequences. In other particularly preferred embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes to or is at least about 50%, preferably 25 at least about 60%, more preferably at least about 70%, 80% or 90%, and even more preferably at least about 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to a nucleotide sequence set forth in Appendix A, or a portion thereof. In other preferred embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes one of the amino acid sequences set forth in Appendix B. The preferred MCP proteins of the present invention 30 also preferably possess at least one of the MCP activities described herein.

In another embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes a protein or portion thereof wherein the protein or portion thereof includes an amino acid sequence which is sufficiently homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B, e.g., sufficiently homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B such that the protein 35 or portion thereof maintains an MCP activity. Preferably, the protein or portion thereof encoded by the nucleic acid molecule maintains the ability to modulate the production or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, or of

serving as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. In one embodiment, the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule is at least about 50%, preferably at least about 60%, and more preferably at least about 70%, 80%, or 90% and most preferably at least about 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more homologous to an 5 amino acid sequence of Appendix B (e.g., an entire amino acid sequence selected from those sequences set forth in Appendix B). In another preferred embodiment, the protein is a full length *C. glutamicum* protein which is substantially homologous to an entire amino acid sequence of Appendix B (encoded by an open reading frame shown in Appendix A).

10 In another preferred embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule is derived from *C. glutamicum* and encodes a protein (e.g., an MCP fusion protein) which includes a biologically active domain which is at least about 50% or more homologous to one of the amino acid sequences of Appendix B and is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to 15 degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms, and which also includes heterologous nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide or regulatory regions.

15 In another embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule is at least 15 nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A. Preferably, the isolated nucleic acid molecule corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. More preferably, the isolated nucleic acid encodes a naturally-occurring *C. glutamicum* MCP protein, or a biologically active portion thereof.

20 Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, e.g., recombinant expression vectors, containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, and host cells into which such vectors have been introduced. In one embodiment, such a host cell is used to produce an MCP protein by culturing the host cell in a suitable medium. The MCP protein can then be isolated from the medium or the host cell.

25 Yet another aspect of the invention pertains to a genetically altered microorganism in which an MCP gene has been introduced or altered. In one embodiment, the genome of the microorganism has been altered by introduction of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention encoding wild-type or mutated MCP sequence as a transgene. In another embodiment, an endogenous MCP gene within the genome of 30 the microorganism has been altered, e.g., functionally disrupted, by homologous recombination with an altered MCP gene. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganism belongs to the genus *Corynebacterium* or *Brevibacterium*, with 35

Corynebacterium glutamicum being particularly preferred. In a preferred embodiment, the microorganism is also utilized for the production of a desired compound, such as an amino acid, with lysine being particularly preferred.

Still another aspect of the invention pertains to an isolated MCP protein or a portion, e.g., a biologically active portion, thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the isolated MCP protein or portion thereof is capable of modulating the production or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, or of serving as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. In another preferred embodiment, the isolated MCP protein or portion thereof is sufficiently homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B such that the protein or portion thereof maintains the ability to, for example, modulate the production or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, or to serve as identifying markers for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms.

The invention also provides an isolated preparation of an MCP protein. In preferred embodiments, the MCP protein comprises an amino acid sequence of Appendix B. In another preferred embodiment, the invention pertains to an isolated full length protein which is substantially homologous to an entire amino acid sequence of Appendix B (encoded by an open reading frame set forth in Appendix A). In yet another embodiment, the protein is at least about 50%, preferably at least about 60%, and more preferably at least about 70%, 80%, or 90%, and most preferably at least about 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more homologous to an entire amino acid sequence of Appendix B. In other embodiments, the isolated MCP protein comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 50% or more homologous to one of the amino acid sequences of Appendix B and is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms.

Alternatively, the isolated MCP protein can comprise an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes, e.g., hybridizes under stringent conditions, or is at least about 50%, preferably at least about 60%, more preferably at least about 70%, 80%, or 90%, and even more preferably at least about 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more homologous, to a nucleotide sequence of Appendix B. It is also preferred that the preferred forms of MCP proteins also have one or more of the MCP bioactivities described herein.

The MCP polypeptide, or a biologically active portion thereof, can be operatively linked to a non-MCP polypeptide to form a fusion protein. In preferred embodiments, this fusion protein has an activity which differs from that of the MCP

protein alone. In other preferred embodiments, this fusion protein is capable of modulating the yield, production and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, or of serving as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. In particularly preferred embodiments, integration of this fusion 5 protein into a host cell modulates production of a desired compound from the cell.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to a method for producing a fine chemical. This method involves the culturing of a cell containing a vector directing the expression of an MCP nucleic acid molecule of the invention, such that a fine chemical is produced. In a preferred embodiment, this method further includes the step of 10 obtaining a cell containing such a vector, in which a cell is transfected with a vector directing the expression of an MCP nucleic acid. In another preferred embodiment, this method further includes the step of recovering the fine chemical from the culture. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the cell is from the genus *Corynebacterium* or *Brevibacterium*, or is selected from those strains set forth in Table 3.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods for modulating production of a molecule from a microorganism. Such methods include contacting the cell with an 15 agent which modulates MCP protein activity or MCP nucleic acid expression such that a cell associated activity is altered relative to this same activity in the absence of the agent. In a preferred embodiment, the cell is modulated for one or more *C. glutamicum* MCP protein activities, such that the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production 20 of a desired fine chemical by this microorganism is improved. The agent which modulates MCP protein activity can be an agent which stimulates MCP protein activity or MCP nucleic acid expression. Examples of agents which stimulate MCP protein activity or MCP nucleic acid expression include small molecules, active MCP proteins, 25 and nucleic acids encoding MCP proteins that have been introduced into the cell. Examples of agents which inhibit MCP activity or expression include small molecules and antisense MCP nucleic acid molecules.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods for modulating yields, production, and/or efficiency of production of a desired compound from a cell, 30 involving the introduction of a wild-type or mutant MCP gene into a cell, either maintained on a separate plasmid or integrated into the genome of the host cell. If integrated into the genome, such integration can be random, or it can take place by homologous recombination such that the native gene is replaced by the introduced copy, causing the production of the desired compound from the cell to be modulated. In a 35 preferred embodiment, said yields are increased. In another preferred embodiment, said chemical is a fine chemical. In a particularly preferred embodiment, said fine chemical is an amino acid. In especially preferred embodiments, said amino acid is L-lysine.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides MCP nucleic acid and protein molecules. These MCP nucleic acid molecules may be utilized in the identification of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* or related organisms, in the mapping of the *C. glutamicum* genome (or a 5 genome of a closely related organism), or in the identification of microorganisms which may be used to produce fine chemicals, e.g., by fermentation processes. The proteins encoded by these nucleic acids may be utilized in the direct or indirect modulation of the production or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, as identifying markers for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms, in the 10 oxidation of terpenoids or the degradation of hydrocarbons, or as targets for the development of therapeutic pharmaceutical compounds. Aspects of the invention are further explicated below.

I. Fine Chemicals

15 The term 'fine chemical' is art-recognized and includes molecules produced by an organism which have applications in various industries, such as, but not limited to, the pharmaceutical, agriculture, and cosmetics industries. Such compounds include organic acids, such as tartaric acid, itaconic acid, and diaminopimelic acid, both proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids, purine and pyrimidine bases, 20 nucleosides, and nucleotides (as described e.g. in Kuninaka, A. (1996) Nucleotides and related compounds, p. 561-612, in Biotechnology vol. 6, Rehm et al., eds. VCH: Weinheim, and references contained therein), lipids, both saturated and unsaturated fatty acids (e.g., arachidonic acid), diols (e.g., propane diol, and butane diol), carbohydrates (e.g., hyaluronic acid and trehalose), aromatic compounds (e.g., aromatic amines, 25 vanillin, and indigo), vitamins and cofactors (as described in Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, vol. A27, "Vitamins", p. 443-613 (1996) VCH: Weinheim and references therein; and Ong, A.S., Niki, E. & Packer, L. (1995) "Nutrition, Lipids, Health, and Disease" Proceedings of the UNESCO/Confederation of Scientific and Technological Associations in Malaysia, and the Society for Free Radical Research - 30 Asia, held Sept. 1-3, 1994 at Penang, Malaysia, AOCS Press, (1995)). enzymes, and all other chemicals described in Gutcho (1983) Chemicals by Fermentation, Noyes Data Corporation, ISBN: 0818805086 and references therein. The metabolism and uses of certain of these fine chemicals are further explicated below.

35 A. Amino Acid Metabolism and Uses

Amino acids comprise the basic structural units of all proteins, and as such are essential for normal cellular functioning in all organisms. The term "amino acid" is art-

recognized. The proteinogenic amino acids, of which there are 20 species, serve as structural units for proteins, in which they are linked by peptide bonds, while the nonproteinogenic amino acids (hundreds of which are known) are not normally found in proteins (see Ulmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, vol. A2, p. 57-97 VCH: Weinheim (1985)). Amino acids may be in the D- or L- optical configuration, though L-amino acids are generally the only type found in naturally-occurring proteins.

5 Biosynthetic and degradative pathways of each of the 20 proteinogenic amino acids have been well characterized in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells (see, for example, Stryer, L. Biochemistry, 3rd edition, pages 578-590 (1988)). The 'essential' amino acids (histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine), so named because they are generally a nutritional requirement due to the complexity of their biosynthesis, are readily converted by simple biosynthetic pathways to the remaining 11 'nonessential' amino acids (alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartate, cysteine, glutamate, glutamine, glycine, proline, serine, and tyrosine). Higher animals

10 15 do retain the ability to synthesize some of these amino acids, but the essential amino acids must be supplied from the diet in order for normal protein synthesis to occur.

Aside from their function in protein biosynthesis, these amino acids are interesting chemicals in their own right, and many have been found to have various applications in the food, feed, chemical, cosmetics, agriculture, and pharmaceutical industries. Lysine is an important amino acid in the nutrition not only of humans, but also of monogastric animals such as poultry and swine. Glutamate is most commonly used as a flavor additive (mono-sodium glutamate, MSG) and is widely used throughout the food industry, as are aspartate, phenylalanine, glycine, and cysteine. Glycine, L-methionine and tryptophan are all utilized in the pharmaceutical industry. Glutamine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, histidine, arginine, proline, serine and alanine are of use in both the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries. Threonine, tryptophan, and D/L-methionine are common feed additives. (Leuchtenberger, W. (1996) Amino acids - technical production and use, p. 466-502 in Rehm et al. (eds.) Biotechnology vol. 6, chapter 14a, VCH: Weinheim). Additionally, these amino acids have been found to be useful as precursors for the synthesis of synthetic amino acids and proteins, such as N-acetylcysteine, S-carboxymethyl-L-cysteine, (S)-5-hydroxytryptophan, and others described in Ulmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, vol. A2, p. 57-97, VCH: Weinheim, 1985.

35 The biosynthesis of these natural amino acids in organisms capable of producing them, such as bacteria, has been well characterized (for review of bacterial amino acid biosynthesis and regulation thereof, see Umbarger, H.E. (1978) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 47: 533-606). Glutamate is synthesized by the reductive amination of α -

ketoglutarate, an intermediate in the citric acid cycle. Glutamine, proline, and arginine are each subsequently produced from glutamate. The biosynthesis of serine is a three-step process beginning with 3-phosphoglycerate (an intermediate in glycolysis), and resulting in this amino acid after oxidation, transamination, and hydrolysis steps. Both 5 cysteine and glycine are produced from serine; the former by the condensation of homocysteine with serine, and the latter by the transferal of the side-chain β -carbon atom to tetrahydrofolate, in a reaction catalyzed by serine transhydroxymethylase. Phenylalanine, and tyrosine are synthesized from the glycolytic and pentose phosphate pathway precursors erythrose 4-phosphate and phosphoenolpyruvate in a 9-step 10 biosynthetic pathway that differ only at the final two steps after synthesis of prephenate. Tryptophan is also produced from these two initial molecules, but its synthesis is an 11-step pathway. Tyrosine may also be synthesized from phenylalanine, in a reaction catalyzed by phenylalanine hydroxylase. Alanine, valine, and leucine are all 15 biosynthetic products of pyruvate, the final product of glycolysis. Aspartate is formed from oxaloacetate, an intermediate of the citric acid cycle. Asparagine, methionine, threonine, and lysine are each produced by the conversion of aspartate. Isoleucine is formed from threonine. A complex 9-step pathway results in the production of histidine from 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate, an activated sugar.

Amino acids in excess of the protein synthesis needs of the cell cannot be stored. 20 and are instead degraded to provide intermediates for the major metabolic pathways of the cell (for review see Stryer, L. Biochemistry 3rd ed. Ch. 21 "Amino Acid Degradation and the Urea Cycle" p. 495-516 (1988)). Although the cell is able to convert unwanted amino acids into useful metabolic intermediates, amino acid production is costly in terms of energy, precursor molecules, and the enzymes necessary to synthesize them. 25 Thus it is not surprising that amino acid biosynthesis is regulated by feedback inhibition, in which the presence of a particular amino acid serves to slow or entirely stop its own production (for overview of feedback mechanisms in amino acid biosynthetic pathways see Stryer, L. Biochemistry, 3rd ed. Ch. 24: "Biosynthesis of Amino Acids and Heme" p. 575-600 (1988)). Thus, the output of any particular amino acid is limited by the amount 30 of that amino acid present in the cell.

B. Vitamin, Cofactor, and Nutraceutical Metabolism and Uses

Vitamins, cofactors, and nutraceuticals comprise another group of molecules which the higher animals have lost the ability to synthesize and so must ingest, although 35 they are readily synthesized by other organisms such as bacteria. These molecules are either bioactive substances themselves, or are precursors of biologically active substances which may serve as electron carriers or intermediates in a variety of

metabolic pathways. Aside from their nutritive value, these compounds also have significant industrial value as coloring agents, antioxidants, and catalysts or other processing aids. (For an overview of the structure, activity, and industrial applications of these compounds, see, for example, Ullman's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. 5 "Vitamins" vol. A27, p. 443-613. VCH: Weinheim, 1996.) The term "vitamin" is art- recognized, and includes nutrients which are required by an organism for normal functioning, but which that organism cannot synthesize by itself. The group of vitamins may encompass cofactors and nutraceutical compounds. The language "cofactor" includes nonproteinaceous compounds required for a normal enzymatic activity to occur. Such compounds may be organic or inorganic; the cofactor molecules of the invention are preferably organic. The term "nutraceutical" includes dietary supplements having health benefits in plants and animals, particularly humans. Examples of such molecules are vitamins, antioxidants, and also certain lipids (e.g., polyunsaturated fatty acids). 10

15 The biosynthesis of these molecules in organisms capable of producing them, such as bacteria, has been largely characterized (Ullman's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry. "Vitamins" vol. A27, p. 443-613. VCH: Weinheim, 1996; Michal, G. (1999) Biochemical Pathways: An Atlas of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. John Wiley & Sons; Ong, A.S., Niki, E. & Packer, L. (1995) "Nutrition, Lipids, Health, and 20 Disease" Proceedings of the UNESCO/Confederation of Scientific and Technological Associations in Malaysia, and the Society for Free Radical Research - Asia, held Sept. 1-3, 1994 at Penang, Malaysia. AOCS Press: Champaign, IL X, 374 S).

25 Thiamin (vitamin B₁) is produced by the chemical coupling of pyrimidine and thiazole moieties. Riboflavin (vitamin B₂) is synthesized from guanosine-5'-triphosphate (GTP) and ribose-5'-phosphate. Riboflavin, in turn, is utilized for the synthesis of flavin mononucleotide (FMN) and flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD). The family of compounds collectively termed 'vitamin B₆' (e.g., pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, and the commercially used pyridoxin hydrochloride) are all derivatives of the common structural unit, 5-hydroxy-6-methylpyridine. Pantothenate (pantothenic acid, (R)-(+)-N-(2,4-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl)-β-alanine) can be produced either by chemical synthesis or by fermentation. The final steps in pantothenate biosynthesis consist of the ATP-driven condensation of β-alanine and pantoic acid. The enzymes responsible for the biosynthesis steps for the conversion to pantoic acid, to β-alanine and for the condensation to pantothenic acid are known. The metabolically 30 active form of pantothenate is Coenzyme A, for which the biosynthesis proceeds in 5 enzymatic steps. Pantothenate, pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, cysteine and ATP are the precursors of Coenzyme A. These enzymes not only catalyze the formation of 35

panthothante, but also the production of (R)-pantoic acid, (R)-pantolacton, (R)-panthenol (provitamin B₅), pantetheine (and its derivatives) and coenzyme A.

Biotin biosynthesis from the precursor molecule pimeloyl-CoA in microorganisms has been studied in detail and several of the genes involved have been identified. Many of the corresponding proteins have been found to also be involved in Fe-cluster synthesis and are members of the nifS class of proteins. Lipoic acid is derived from octanoic acid, and serves as a coenzyme in energy metabolism, where it becomes part of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex and the α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex. The folates are a group of substances which are all derivatives of folic acid, which is turn is derived from L-glutamic acid, p-amino-benzoic acid and 6-methylpterin. The biosynthesis of folic acid and its derivatives, starting from the metabolism intermediates guanosine-5'-triphosphate (GTP), L-glutamic acid and p-amino-benzoic acid has been studied in detail in certain microorganisms.

Corrinoids (such as the cobalamines and particularly vitamin B₁₂) and porphyrines belong to a group of chemicals characterized by a tetrapyrrole ring system. The biosynthesis of vitamin B₁₂ is sufficiently complex that it has not yet been completely characterized, but many of the enzymes and substrates involved are now known. Nicotinic acid (nicotinate), and nicotinamide are pyridine derivatives which are also termed 'niacin'. Niacin is the precursor of the important coenzymes NAD (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) and NADP (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate) and their reduced forms.

The large-scale production of these compounds has largely relied on cell-free chemical syntheses, though some of these chemicals have also been produced by large-scale culture of microorganisms, such as riboflavin, Vitamin B₆, pantothenate, and biotin. Only Vitamin B₁₂ is produced solely by fermentation, due to the complexity of its synthesis. *In vitro* methodologies require significant inputs of materials and time, often at great cost.

C. Purine, Pyrimidine, Nucleoside and Nucleotide Metabolism and Uses

Purine and pyrimidine metabolism genes and their corresponding proteins are important targets for the therapy of tumor diseases and viral infections. The language "purine" or "pyrimidine" includes the nitrogenous bases which are constituents of nucleic acids, co-enzymes, and nucleotides. The term "nucleotide" includes the basic structural units of nucleic acid molecules, which are comprised of a nitrogenous base, a pentose sugar (in the case of RNA, the sugar is ribose; in the case of DNA, the sugar is D-deoxyribose), and phosphoric acid. The language "nucleoside" includes molecules which serve as precursors to nucleotides, but which are lacking the phosphoric acid

moiety that nucleotides possess. By inhibiting the biosynthesis of these molecules, or their mobilization to form nucleic acid molecules, it is possible to inhibit RNA and DNA synthesis; by inhibiting this activity in a fashion targeted to cancerous cells, the ability of tumor cells to divide and replicate may be inhibited. Additionally, there are

5 nucleotides which may serve as energy stores (e.g., ADP, ATP) or as coenzymes (i.e., FAD and NAD).

Several publications have described the use of these chemicals for these medical indications, by influencing purine and/or pyrimidine metabolism (e.g. Christopherson, R.I. and Lyons, S.D. (1990) "Potent inhibitors of *de novo* pyrimidine and purine 10 biosynthesis as chemotherapeutic agents." *Med Res Reviews* 10: 505-548). Studies of enzymes involved in purine and pyrimidine metabolism have been focused on the development of new drugs which can be used, for example, as immunosuppressants or anti-proliferants (Smith, J.L. (1995) "Enzymes in nucleotide synthesis." *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5: 752-757; (1995) *Biochem Soc. Transact.* 23: 877-902). However, purine 15 and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides and nucleotides have other utilities: as intermediates in the biosynthesis of several fine chemicals (e.g., thiamine, S-adenosyl-methionine, folates, or riboflavin), as energy carriers for the cell (e.g., ATP or GTP), and for chemicals themselves, commonly used as flavor enhancers (e.g., IMP or GMP) or for several medicinal applications (see, for example, Kuninaka, A. (1996) *Nucleotides and 20 Related Compounds in Biotechnology* vol. 6. Rehm et al., eds. VCH: Weinheim, p. 561-612). Also, enzymes involved in purine, pyrimidine, nucleoside, or nucleotide metabolism are increasingly serving as targets against which chemicals for crop protection, including fungicides, herbicides and insecticides, are developed.

The metabolism of these compounds in bacteria has been characterized (for 25 reviews see, for example, Zalkin, H. and Dixon, J.E. (1992) "*de novo* purine nucleotide biosynthesis", in: *Progress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular Biology*, vol. 42, Academic Press, p. 259-287; and Michal, G. (1999) "Nucleotides and Nucleosides". Chapter 8 in: *Biochemical Pathways: An Atlas of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Wiley: New York). Purine metabolism has been the subject of intensive research, and is 30 essential to the normal functioning of the cell. Impaired purine metabolism in higher animals can cause severe disease, such as gout. Purine nucleotides are synthesized from ribose-5-phosphate, in a series of steps through the intermediate compound inosine-5'-phosphate (IMP), resulting in the production of guanosine-5'-monophosphate (GMP) or adenosine-5'-monophosphate (AMP), from which the triphosphate forms utilized as 35 nucleotides are readily formed. These compounds are also utilized as energy stores, so their degradation provides energy for many different biochemical processes in the cell. Pyrimidine biosynthesis proceeds by the formation of uridine-5'-monophosphate (UMP)

from ribose-5-phosphate. UMP, in turn, is converted to cytidine-5'-triphosphate (CTP). The deoxy- forms of all of these nucleotides are produced in a one step reduction reaction from the diphosphate ribose form of the nucleotide to the diphosphate deoxyribose form of the nucleotide. Upon phosphorylation, these molecules are able to 5 participate in DNA synthesis.

D. Trehalose Metabolism and Uses

Trehalose consists of two glucose molecules, bound in α, α -1,1 linkage. It is commonly used in the food industry as a sweetener, an additive for dried or frozen 10 foods, and in beverages. However, it also has applications in the pharmaceutical, cosmetics and biotechnology industries (see, for example, Nishimoto et al., (1998) U.S. Patent No. 5,759,610; Singer, M.A. and Lindquist, S. (1998) *Trends Biotech.* 16: 460-467; Paiva, C.L.A. and Panek, A.D. (1996) *Biotech. Ann. Rev.* 2: 293-314; and Shiosaka, M. (1997) *J. Japan* 172: 97-102). Trehalose is produced by enzymes from 15 many microorganisms and is naturally released into the surrounding medium, from which it can be collected using methods known in the art.

II. Elements and Methods of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of novel 20 molecules, referred to herein as MCP nucleic acid molecules. These MCP nucleic acid molecules are useful not only for the identification of *C. glutamicum* or related bacterial species, but also as markers for the mapping of the *C. glutamicum* genome and in the identification of bacteria useful for the production of fine chemicals by, e.g., fermentative processes. The present invention is also based, at least in part, on the MCP 25 protein molecules encoded by these MCP nucleic acid molecules. These MCP proteins are capable of modulating the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, of serving as identifying markers for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms, of degrading hydrocarbons, and of serving as targets for the development of therapeutic pharmaceutical compounds. In one embodiment, the 30 MCP molecules of the invention directly or indirectly participate in one or more fine chemical metabolic pathways in *C. glutamicum*. In a preferred embodiment, the activity of the MCP molecules of the invention to indirectly or directly participate in such metabolic pathways has an impact on the production of a desired fine chemical by this microorganism. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the MCP molecules of the 35 invention are modulated in activity, such that the *C. glutamicum* metabolic pathways in which the MCP proteins of the invention participate are modulated in efficiency or

output, which either directly or indirectly modulates the production or efficiency of production of a desired fine chemical by *C. glutamicum*.

The language, "MCP protein" or "MCP polypeptide" includes proteins which are able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target protein for drug screening or design, or to serve as identifying markers for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. Examples of MCP proteins include those encoded by the MCP genes set forth in Table 1 and Appendix A. The terms "MCP gene" or "MCP nucleic acid sequence" include nucleic acid sequences encoding an MCP protein, which consist of a coding region and also corresponding untranslated 5' and 3' sequence regions. Examples of MCP genes include those set forth in Table 1. The terms "production" or "productivity" are art-recognized and include the concentration of the fermentation product (for example, the desired fine chemical) formed within a given time and a given fermentation volume (e.g., kg product per hour per liter). The term "efficiency of production" includes the time required for a particular level of production to be achieved (for example, how long it takes for the cell to attain a particular rate of output of a fine chemical). The term "yield" or "product/carbon yield" is art-recognized and includes the efficiency of the conversion of the carbon source into the product (i.e., fine chemical). This is generally written as, for example, kg product per kg carbon source. By increasing the yield or production of the compound, the quantity of recovered molecules, or of useful recovered molecules of that compound in a given amount of culture over a given amount of time is increased. The terms "biosynthesis" or a "biosynthetic pathway" are art-recognized and include the synthesis of a compound, preferably an organic compound, by a cell from intermediate compounds in what may be a multistep and highly regulated process. The terms "degradation" or a "degradation pathway" are art-recognized and include the breakdown of a compound, preferably an organic compound, by a cell to degradation products (generally speaking, smaller or less complex molecules) in what may be a multistep and highly regulated process. The language "metabolism" is art-recognized and includes the totality of the biochemical reactions that take place in an organism. The metabolism of a particular compound, then, (e.g., the metabolism of an amino acid such as glycine) comprises the overall biosynthetic, modification, and degradation pathways in the cell related to this compound.

In another embodiment, the MCP molecules of the invention are capable of modulating the production of a desired molecule, such as a fine chemical, in a microorganism such as *C. glutamicum*, either directly or indirectly. Using recombinant genetic techniques, one or more of the MCP proteins of the invention may be

manipulated such that its function is modulated. Such modulation of function may result in the modulation of the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*.

For example, by modifying the activity of a protein involved in the biosynthesis or degradation of a fine chemical (i.e., through mutagenesis of the corresponding gene), one may directly modulate the ability of the cell to synthesize or to degrade this compound, thereby modulating the yield and/or efficiency of production of the fine chemical. Similarly, by modulating the activity of a protein which regulates a fine chemical metabolic pathway, one may directly influence whether the production of the desired compound is up- or down-regulated, either of which will modulate the yield or efficiency of production of the fine chemical from the cell.

Indirect modulation of fine chemical production may also result by modifying the activity of a protein of the invention (i.e., by mutagenesis of the corresponding gene) such that the overall ability of the cell to grow and divide or to remain viable and productive is increased. The production of fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum* is generally accomplished by the large-scale fermentative culture of these microorganisms, conditions which are frequently suboptimal for growth and cell division. By engineering a protein of the invention (e.g., a stress response protein, a cell wall protein, or proteins involved in the metabolism of compounds necessary for cell growth and division to occur, such as nucleotides and amino acids) such that it is better able to survive, grow, and multiply in such conditions, it may be possible to increase the number and productivity of such engineered *C. glutamicum* cells in large-scale culture, which in turn should result in increased yields and/or efficiency of production of one or more desired fine chemicals. Further, the metabolic pathways of any cell are necessarily interrelated and coregulated. By altering the activity or regulation of any one metabolic pathway in *C. glutamicum* (i.e., by altering the activity of one of the proteins of the invention which participates in such a pathway), it is possible to concomitantly alter the activity or regulation of other metabolic pathways in this microorganism, which may be directly involved in the synthesis or degradation of a fine chemical.

The isolated nucleic acid sequences of the invention are contained within the genome of a *Corynebacterium glutamicum* strain available through the American Type Culture Collection, given designation ATCC 13032. The nucleotide sequences of the isolated *C. glutamicum* MCP nucleic acid molecules and the predicted amino acid sequences of the *C. glutamicum* MCP proteins are shown in Appendices A and B, respectively. Computational analyses were performed which classified and/or identified many of these nucleotide sequences as sequences having homology to *E. coli* or *Bacillus subtilis* genes.

The present invention also pertains to proteins which have an amino acid sequence which is substantially homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B. As used herein, a protein which has an amino acid sequence which is substantially homologous to a selected amino acid sequence is least about 50% homologous to the 5 selected amino acid sequence, e.g., the entire selected amino acid sequence. A protein which has an amino acid sequence which is substantially homologous to a selected amino acid sequence can also be least about 50-60%, preferably at least about 60-70%, and more preferably at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, or 90-95%, and most preferably at least about 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to the selected amino acid 10 sequence.

The MCP protein or a biologically active portion or fragment thereof of the invention is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying 15 marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms.

Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following subsections:

A. Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules

20 One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode MCP polypeptides or biologically active portions thereof, as well as nucleic acid fragments sufficient for use as hybridization probes or primers for the identification or amplification of MCP-encoding nucleic acid (e.g., MCP DNA). These nucleic acid molecules may be used to identify *C. glutamicum* or related organisms, to map the genome of *C. glutamicum* or closely related bacteria, or to identify microorganisms 25 useful for the production of fine chemicals, e.g., by fermentative processes. As used herein, the term "nucleic acid molecule" is intended to include DNA molecules (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. This term also encompasses untranslated 30 sequence located at both the 3' and 5' ends of the coding region of the gene: at least about 100 nucleotides of sequence upstream from the 5' end of the coding region and at least about 20 nucleotides of sequence downstream from the 3' end of the coding region of the gene. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA. An "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one which is 35 separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the

nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated MCP nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5 kb, 4 kb, 3 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell

5 from which the nucleic acid is derived (e.g. a *C. glutamicum* cell). Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, e.g., a nucleic acid molecule

10 having a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A, or a portion thereof, can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. For example, a *C. glutamicum* MCP cDNA can be isolated from a *C. glutamicum* library using all or portion of one of the sequences of Appendix A as a hybridization probe and standard hybridization techniques (e.g., as described in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and

15 Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd. ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Moreover, a nucleic acid molecule encompassing all or a portion of one of the sequences of Appendix A can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction using oligonucleotide primers designed based upon this sequence (e.g., a nucleic acid molecule encompassing

20 all or a portion of one of the sequences of Appendix A can be isolated by the polymerase chain reaction using oligonucleotide primers designed based upon this same sequence of Appendix A). For example, mRNA can be isolated from normal endothelial cells (e.g., by the guanidinium-thiocyanate extraction procedure of Chirgwin et al. (1979) *Biochemistry* 18: 5294-5299) and cDNA can be prepared using reverse transcriptase

25 (e.g., Moloney MLV reverse transcriptase, available from Gibco/BRL, Bethesda, MD; or AMV reverse transcriptase, available from Seikagaku America, Inc., St. Petersburg, FL) and random polynucleotide primers or oligonucleotide primers based upon one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A. Synthetic oligonucleotide primers for polymerase chain reaction amplification can be designed based upon one of the

30 nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A. A nucleic acid of the invention can be amplified using cDNA or, alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore, oligonucleotides corresponding to an MCP

35 nucleotide sequence can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, e.g., using an automated DNA synthesizer.

In a preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A. The sequences of Appendix A correspond to the *Corynebacterium glutamicum* MCP cDNAs of the invention. This cDNA comprises sequences encoding MCP proteins (i.e., "the coding 5 region", indicated in each sequence in Appendix A), as well as 5' untranslated sequences and 3' untranslated sequences, also indicated in Appendix A. Alternatively, the nucleic acid molecule can comprise only the coding region of any of the sequences in Appendix A.

For the purposes of this application, it will be understood that each of the 10 sequences set forth in Appendix A has an identifying RXA number having the designation "RXA" followed by 5 digits (i.e., RXA00003). Each of these sequences comprises up to three parts: a 5' upstream region, a coding region, and a downstream region. Each of these three regions is identified by the same RXA designation to eliminate confusion. The recitation "one of the sequences in Appendix A", then, refers 15 to any of the sequences in Appendix A, which may be distinguished by their differing RXA designations. The coding region of each of these sequences is translated into a corresponding amino acid sequence, which is set forth in Appendix B. The sequences of Appendix B are identified by the same RXA designations as Appendix A, such that they can be readily correlated. For example, the amino acid sequence in Appendix B 20 designated RXA00003 is a translation of the coding region of the nucleotide sequence of nucleic acid molecule RXA00003 in Appendix A.

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are not intended to include those compiled in Table 2.

In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the 25 invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which is a complement of one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A, or a portion thereof. A nucleic acid molecule which is complementary to one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A is one which is sufficiently complementary to one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A such that it can hybridize to one of the nucleotide 30 sequences shown in Appendix A, thereby forming a stable duplex.

In still another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleotide sequence which is at least about 50-60%, preferably at least about 60-70%, more preferably at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, or 90-95%, and even more preferably at least about 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to 35 a nucleotide sequence shown in Appendix A, or a portion thereof. In an additional preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a

nucleotide sequence which hybridizes, e.g., hybridizes under stringent conditions, to one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A; or a portion thereof.

Moreover, the nucleic acid molecule of the invention can comprise only a portion of the coding region of one of the sequences in Appendix A, for example a 5 fragment which can be used as a probe or primer or a fragment encoding a biologically active portion of an MCP protein. The nucleotide sequences determined from the cloning of the MCP genes from *C. glutamicum* allows for the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning MCP homologues in other cell types and organisms, as well as MCP homologues from other *Corynebacteria* or related 10 species. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, preferably about 25, more preferably about 40, 50 or 75 consecutive nucleotides of a sense strand of one of the sequences set forth in Appendix A, an anti-sense sequence of one of the sequences set forth in 15 Appendix A, or naturally occurring mutants thereof. Primers based on a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A can be used in PCR reactions to clone MCP homologues. Probes based on the MCP nucleotide sequences can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same or homologous proteins. In preferred embodiments, the probe further comprises a label group attached thereto, e.g. the label 20 group can be a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells which misexpress an MCP protein, such as by measuring a level of an MCP-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells, e.g., detecting MCP mRNA levels or determining whether a genomic MCP gene has been mutated or deleted.

25 In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule of the invention encodes a protein or portion thereof which includes an amino acid sequence which is sufficiently homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B such that the protein or portion thereof maintains the ability to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, 30 to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. As used herein, the language "sufficiently homologous" refers to proteins or portions thereof which have amino acid sequences which include a minimum number of identical or equivalent (e.g., an amino acid residue which has a similar side chain as an amino acid residue in one of 35 the sequences of Appendix B) amino acid residues to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B such that the protein or portion thereof is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C.*

glutamicum, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. Examples of such activities are also described herein. Thus, "the function of an MCP protein" contributes to the overall regulation of one or more fine chemical 5 metabolic pathways, or to the degradation of a hydrocarbon, or to the oxidation of a terpenoid.

In another embodiment, the protein is at least about 50-60%, preferably at least about 60-70%, and more preferably at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95%, and most 10 preferably at least about 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to an entire amino acid sequence of Appendix B.

Portions of proteins encoded by the MCP nucleic acid molecules of the invention are preferably biologically active portions of one of the MCP proteins. As used herein, the term "biologically active portion of an MCP protein" is intended to include a portion, e.g., a domain/motif, of an MCP protein that modulates the yield, production, and/or 15 efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, that degrades hydrocarbons, that oxidizes terpenoids, that may serve as a target for drug development, or that may serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. To determine whether an MCP protein or a biologically active portion thereof can modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or 20 more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, can degrade hydrocarbons, or can oxidize terpenoids, an assay of activity may be performed. Such assay methods are well known to those skilled in the art, as detailed in Example 8 of the Exemplification.

Additional nucleic acid fragments encoding biologically active portions of an MCP protein can be prepared by isolating a portion of one of the sequences in Appendix 25 B, expressing the encoded portion of the MCP protein or peptide (e.g., by recombinant expression *in vitro*) and assessing the activity of the encoded portion of the MCP protein or peptide.

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from one of the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A (and portions thereof) due to degeneracy 30 of the genetic code and thus encode the same MCP protein as that encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention has a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence shown in Appendix B. In a still further embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule of the invention encodes a full length *C. glutamicum* protein which is 35 substantially homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B (encoded by an open reading frame shown in Appendix A).

In addition to the *C. glutamicum* MCP nucleotide sequences shown in Appendix A, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequences of MCP proteins may exist within a population (e.g., the *C. glutamicum* population). Such genetic polymorphism in the 5 MCP gene may exist among individuals within a population due to natural variation. As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame encoding an MCP protein, preferably a *C. glutamicum* MCP protein. Such natural variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of the MCP gene. Any and all such nucleotide variations and 10 resulting amino acid polymorphisms in MCP that are the result of natural variation and that do not alter the functional activity of MCP proteins are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to natural variants and non-*C. glutamicum* homologues of the *C. glutamicum* MCP cDNA of the invention can be isolated based on 15 their homology to the *C. glutamicum* MCP nucleic acid disclosed herein using the *C. glutamicum* cDNA, or a portion thereof, as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques under stringent hybridization conditions. Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 15 nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid 20 molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid is at least 30, 50, 100, 250 or more nucleotides in length. As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least 60% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Preferably, the conditions are 25 such that sequences at least about 65%, more preferably at least about 70%, and even more preferably at least about 75% or more homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization 30 conditions are hybridization in 6X sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45°C. followed by one or more washes in 0.2 X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65°C. Preferably, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a sequence of Appendix A corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid 35 molecule. As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature (e.g., encodes a natural protein). In one embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a natural *C. glutamicum* MCP protein.

In addition to naturally-occurring variants of the MCP sequence that may exist in the population, the skilled artisan will further appreciate that changes can be introduced by mutation into a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A, thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequence of the encoded MCP protein, without altering the functional ability 5 of the MCP protein. For example, nucleotide substitutions leading to amino acid substitutions at "non-essential" amino acid residues can be made in a sequence of Appendix A. A "non-essential" amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequence of one of the MCP proteins (Appendix B) without altering the activity of said MCP protein, whereas an "essential" amino acid residue is required for 10 MCP protein activity. Other amino acid residues, however, (e.g., those that are not conserved or only semi-conserved in the domain having MCP activity) may not be essential for activity and thus are likely to be amenable to alteration without altering MCP activity.

Accordingly, another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules 15 encoding MCP proteins that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for MCP activity. Such MCP proteins differ in amino acid sequence from a sequence contained in Appendix B yet retain at least one of the MCP activities described herein. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein, wherein the protein comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 20 50% homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B and is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. Preferably, the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule is at least about 25 50-60% homologous to one of the sequences in Appendix B, more preferably at least about 60-70% homologous to one of the sequences in Appendix B, even more preferably at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95% homologous to one of the sequences in Appendix B, and most preferably at least about 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% homologous to one of the sequences in Appendix B.

30 To determine the percent homology of two amino acid sequences (e.g., one of the sequences of Appendix B and a mutant form thereof) or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in the sequence of one protein or nucleic acid for optimal alignment with the other protein or nucleic acid). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid 35 positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in one sequence (e.g., one of the sequences of Appendix B) is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the other sequence (e.g., a mutant form of

the sequence selected from Appendix B), then the molecules are homologous at that position (i.e., as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "homology" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "identity"). The percent homology between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (i.e., % homology = # of identical positions/total # of positions x 100).

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding an MCP protein homologous to a protein sequence of Appendix B can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A such that one or more amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions are introduced into the

10 encoded protein. Mutations can be introduced into one of the sequences of Appendix A by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted non-essential amino acid residues. A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (e.g.,

lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (e.g., aspartic acid, glutamic acid),

uncharged polar side chains (e.g., glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), nonpolar side chains (e.g., alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine,

20 proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (e.g., threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (e.g., tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Thus, a predicted nonessential amino acid residue in an MCP protein is preferably replaced with another amino acid residue from the same side chain family. Alternatively, in another embodiment, mutations can be introduced randomly

25 along all or part of an MCP coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for an MCP activity described herein to identify mutants that retain MCP activity. Following mutagenesis of one of the sequences of Appendix A, the encoded protein can be expressed recombinantly and the activity of the protein can be determined using, for example, assays described herein (see Example 8 of

30 the Exemplification).

In addition to the nucleic acid molecules encoding MCP proteins described above, another aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules which are antisense thereto. An "antisense" nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to a "sense" nucleic acid encoding a protein, e.g.,

35 complementary to the coding strand of a double-stranded cDNA molecule or complementary to an mRNA sequence. Accordingly, an antisense nucleic acid can hydrogen bond to a sense nucleic acid. The antisense nucleic acid can be

complementary to an entire MCP coding strand, or to only a portion thereof. In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "coding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding an MCP protein. The term "coding region" refers to the region of the nucleotide sequence comprising codons which are 5 translated into amino acid residues (e.g., the entire coding region of SEQ ID RXA00003 comprises nucleotides 1 to 741). In another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "noncoding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding MCP. The term "noncoding region" refers to 5' and 3' sequences which flank the coding region that are not translated into amino acids (i.e., also referred 10 to as 5' and 3' untranslated regions).

Given the coding strand sequences encoding MCP disclosed herein (e.g., the sequences set forth in Appendix A), antisense nucleic acids of the invention can be designed according to the rules of Watson and Crick base pairing. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to the entire coding region of MCP mRNA, but 15 more preferably is an oligonucleotide which is antisense to only a portion of the coding or noncoding region of MCP mRNA. For example, the antisense oligonucleotide can be complementary to the region surrounding the translation start site of MCP mRNA. An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 or 50 nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention can be constructed 20 by chemical synthesis and enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (e.g., an antisense oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids, e.g., phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be 25 used. Examples of modified nucleotides which can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5- carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, 30 dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6- 35 isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiacytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-

5 amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil. (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been subcloned in an antisense orientation (i.e., RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target

10 nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

15 The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a cell or generated *in situ* such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding an MCP protein to thereby inhibit expression of the protein, e.g., by inhibiting transcription and/or translation. The hybridization can be by conventional nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule which binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. The antisense molecule can be modified such that it specifically binds to a receptor or an antigen expressed on a selected cell surface, e.g., by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecule to a peptide or an antibody which binds to a cell surface receptor or antigen. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient intracellular concentrations of the antisense molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a eubacterial, viral or eucaryotic promoter are preferred.

20 In yet another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention is an α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual β -units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gaultier et al. (1987) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6625-6641). The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'- α -methylribonucleotide (Inoue et al. (1987) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue et al. (1987) *FEBS Lett.* 215:327-330).

25 In still another embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid of the invention is a ribozyme. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity which are capable of cleaving a single-stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (e.g., hammerhead ribozymes (described in Haselhoff and Gerlach (1988) *Nature* 334:585-591)) can be used to catalytically cleave MCP mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of MCP mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for an MCP-encoding nucleic acid can be designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of an MCP cDNA disclosed herein (i.e., RXA00003 in Appendix A). For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved in an MCP-encoding mRNA.

See, e.g., Cech et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,987,071 and Cech et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,116,742. Alternatively, MCP mRNA can be used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of RNA molecules. See, e.g., Bartel, D. and Szostak, J.W. (1993) *Science* 261:1411-1418.

5 Alternatively, MCP gene expression can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of an MCP nucleotide sequence (e.g., an MCP promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of an MCP gene in target cells. See generally, Helene, C. (1991) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 6(6):569-84; Helene, C. et al. (1992) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 660:27-10 36; and Maher, L.J. (1992) *Bioassays* 14(12):807-15.

B. Recombinant Expression Vectors and Host Cells

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding an MCP protein (or a portion thereof). As 15 used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of 20 autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (e.g., bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to 25 which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. In the present specification, "plasmid" and "vector" can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, 30 such as viral vectors (e.g., replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell, which means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory 35 sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, which is operatively linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operably linked" is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of

interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (e.g., in an *in vitro* transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell). The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, repressor binding sites, activator binding sites, enhancer regions and other expression control elements (e.g., terminators, other elements of mRNA secondary structure, or polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel; *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185. Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). Regulatory sequences include those which direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those which direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein (e.g., MCP proteins, mutant forms of MCP proteins, fusion proteins, etc.).

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of MCP proteins in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. For example, MCP genes can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *C. glutamicum*, insect cells (using baculovirus expression vectors), yeast and other fungal cells (see Romanos, M.A. et al. (1992) "Foreign gene expression in yeast: a review", *Yeast* 8: 423-488; van den Hondel, C.A.M.J.J. et al. (1991) "Heterologous gene expression in filamentous fungi" in: *More Gene Manipulations in Fungi*. J.W. Bennet & L.L. Lasure, eds., p. 396-428: Academic Press: San Diego; and van den Hondel, C.A.M.J.J. & Punt, P.J. (1991) "Gene transfer systems and vector development for filamentous fungi, in: *Applied Molecular Genetics of Fungi*. Peberdy, J.F. et al., eds., p. 1-28. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge). algae and multicellular plant cells (see Schmidt, R. and Willmitzer, L. (1988) High efficiency *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* -mediated transformation of *Arabidopsis thaliana* leaf and cotyledon explants" *Plant Cell Rep.*: 583-586), or mammalian cells. Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185. Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion

vectors typically serve three purposes: 1) to increase expression of recombinant protein; 2) to increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and 3) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion 5 moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase.

Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith, D.B. and Johnson, K.S. (1988) *Gene* 67:31-40), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, 10 MA) and pRJ75 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein. In one embodiment, the coding sequence of the MCP protein is cloned into a pGEX expression vector to create a vector encoding a fusion protein comprising, from the N-terminus to the C-terminus, GST-thrombin cleavage site-X protein. The fusion 15 protein can be purified by affinity chromatography using glutathione-agarose resin. Recombinant MCP protein unfused to GST can be recovered by cleavage of the fusion protein with thrombin.

Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., (1988) *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier et al., *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, California (1990) 60-89). Target gene expression from the pTrc vector relies on host RNA polymerase transcription from a hybrid trp-lac fusion promoter. Target gene expression from the pET 11d vector relies on transcription from a T7 gnl0-lac fusion promoter mediated by a coexpressed viral RNA polymerase (T7 gnl). This viral 25 polymerase is supplied by host strains BL21(DE3) or HMS174(DE3) from a resident λ prophage harboring a T7 gnl gene under the transcriptional control of the lacUV 5 promoter.

One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein (Gottesman, S., *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, California (1990) 119-128). Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those 30 preferentially utilized in the bacterium chosen for expression, such as *C. glutamicum* (Wada et al. (1992) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118). Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

In another embodiment, the MCP protein expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *S. cerevisiae* include pYEPsec1 (Baldari, et al., (1987) *Embo J.* 6:229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz, (1982) *Cell* 30:933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., (1987) *Gene* 54:113-123), and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, CA). Vectors and methods for the construction of vectors appropriate for use in other fungi, such as the filamentous fungi, include those detailed in: van den Hondel, C.A.M.J.J. & Punt, P.J. (1991) "Gene transfer systems and vector development for filamentous fungi. in: *Applied Molecular Genetics of Fungi*. J.F. Peberdy, et al., eds., p. 1-28, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

10 Alternatively, the MCP proteins of the invention can be expressed in insect cells using baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al. (1983) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 3:2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers (1989) *Virology* 170:31-39).

15 In another embodiment, the MCP proteins of the invention may be expressed in unicellular plant cells (such as algae) or in plant cells from higher plants (e.g., the spermatophytes, such as crop plants). Examples of plant expression vectors include those detailed in: Becker, D., Kemper, E., Schell, J. and Masterson, R. (1992) "New plant binary vectors with selectable markers located proximal to the left border", *Plant Mol. Biol.* 20: 1195-1197; and Bevan, M.W. (1984) "Binary *Agrobacterium* vectors for plant transformation", *Nucl. Acid. Res.* 12: 8711-8721.

20 In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. (1987) *Nature* 329:840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:187-195). When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, Adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus and Simian Virus 40. For other suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989.

25 In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (e.g., tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific: Pinkert et al.

(1987) *Genes Dev.* 1:268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton (1988) *Adv. Immunol.* 43:235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore (1989) *EMBO J.* 8:729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji et al. (1983) *Cell* 33:729-740; Queen and Baltimore (1983) *Cell* 33:741-748), neuron-specific promoters 5 (e.g., the neurofilament promoter; Byrne and Ruddle (1989) *PNAS* 86:5473-5477), pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund et al. (1985) *Science* 230:912-916), and mammary gland-specific promoters (e.g., milk whey promoter; U.S. Patent No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also encompassed, for example the murine hox promoters (Kessel and Gruss (1990) 10 *Science* 249:374-379) and the α -fetoprotein promoter (Campes and Tilghman (1989) *Genes Dev.* 3:537-546).

The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operatively linked to a regulatory sequence in 15 a manner which allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule which is antisense to MCP mRNA. Regulatory sequences operatively linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen which direct the continuous expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen which 20 direct constitutive, tissue specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of a recombinant plasmid, phagemid or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the regulation of gene 25 expression using antisense genes see Weintraub, H. et al. (1986) "Antisense RNA as a molecular tool for genetic analysis", *Reviews - Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1).

Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such 30 terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

35 A host cell can be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. For example, an MCP protein can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *C. glutamicum*, insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells (such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) or COS cells). Other

suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art. Microorganisms related to *Corynebacterium glutamicum* which may be conveniently used as host cells for the nucleic acid and protein molecules of the invention are set forth in Table 3.

5 Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation", "transfection", "conjugation" and "transduction" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) into a host cell, including using natural competence, chemical mediated transfer, calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, et al. (*Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd. ed. *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989), and other laboratory manuals.

10 15 For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (e.g., resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Preferred selectable markers include those which confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, 20 hygromycin and methotrexate. Nucleic acid encoding a selectable marker can be introduced into a host cell on the same vector as that encoding an MCP protein or can be introduced on a separate vector. Cells stably transfected with the introduced nucleic acid can be identified by, for example, drug selection (e.g., cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

25 To create a homologous recombinant microorganism, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of an MCP gene into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, e.g., functionally disrupt, the MCP gene. Preferably, this MCP gene is a *Corynebacterium glutamicum* MCP gene, but it can be a homologue from a related bacterium or even from a mammalian, yeast, or insect source. 30 In a preferred embodiment, the vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous MCP gene is functionally disrupted (i.e., no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a "knock out" vector). Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous MCP gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes functional protein (e.g., the upstream regulatory region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous MCP protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion of the MCP gene is flanked at its 5' and 3' ends by additional nucleic acid of the MCP

gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous MCP gene carried by the vector and an endogenous MCP gene in a microorganism. The additional flanking MCP nucleic acid is of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, less than one kilobase of flanking 5 DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) is included in the vector (see e.g., Thomas, K.R. and Capecchi, M.R. (1987) Cell 51: 503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors). The vector is introduced into a microorganism (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced MCP gene has homologously recombined with the endogenous MCP gene are selected, using art-known techniques.

10 In another embodiment, recombinant microorganisms can be produced which contain selected systems which allow for regulated expression of the introduced gene. For example, inclusion of an MCP gene on a vector placing it under control of the lac operon permits expression of the MCP gene in the presence of IPTG. Such regulatory systems are well known in the art.

15 A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture, can be used to produce (i.e., express) an MCP protein. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing MCP proteins using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding an MCP protein has 20 been introduced, or into which genome has been introduced a gene encoding a wild-type or altered MCP protein) in a suitable medium until MCP protein is produced. In another embodiment, the method further comprises isolating MCP proteins from the medium or the host cell.

25 *C. Isolated MCP Proteins*

Another aspect of the invention pertains to isolated MCP proteins, and biologically active portions thereof. An "isolated" or "purified" protein or biologically active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material when produced by recombinant DNA techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when 30 chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of MCP protein in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells in which it is naturally or recombinantly produced. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of MCP protein having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of non-MCP protein (also referred to herein 35 as a "contaminating protein"), more preferably less than about 20% of non-MCP protein, still more preferably less than about 10% of non-MCP protein, and most preferably less than about 5% non-MCP protein. When the MCP protein or biologically active portion

thereof is recombinantly produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20%, more preferably less than about 10%, and most preferably less than about 5% of the volume of the protein preparation. The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of MCP protein in which the protein is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals which are involved in the synthesis of the protein. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of MCP protein having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or non-MCP chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% chemical precursors or non-MCP chemicals, still more preferably less than about 10% chemical precursors or non-MCP chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% chemical precursors or non-MCP chemicals. In preferred embodiments, isolated proteins or biologically active portions thereof lack contaminating proteins from the same organism from which the MCP protein is derived. Typically, such proteins are produced by recombinant expression of, for example, a *C. glutamicum* MCP protein in a microorganism such as *C. glutamicum*.

An isolated MCP protein or a portion thereof of the invention is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. In preferred embodiments, the protein or portion thereof comprises an amino acid sequence which is sufficiently homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B such that the protein or portion thereof maintains the ability to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms. The portion of the protein is preferably a biologically active portion as described herein. In another preferred embodiment, an MCP protein of the invention has an amino acid sequence shown in Appendix B. In yet another preferred embodiment, the MCP protein has an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes, e.g., hybridizes under stringent conditions, to a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A. In still another preferred embodiment, the MCP protein has an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 50-60%, preferably at least about 60-70%, more preferably at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, 90-95%, and even more preferably at least about 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more homologous to one of the amino acid sequences of Appendix B. The preferred MCP proteins of the present invention also preferably possess at least one of the MCP

activities described herein. For example, a preferred MCP protein of the present invention includes an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes, e.g., hybridizes under stringent conditions, to a nucleotide sequence of Appendix A, and which is able to modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of 5 production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*, to degrade hydrocarbons, to oxidize terpenoids, to serve as a target for drug development, or to serve as an identifying marker for *C. glutamicum* or related organisms.

In other embodiments, the MCP protein is substantially homologous to an amino acid sequence of Appendix B and retains the functional activity of the protein of one of 10 the sequences of Appendix B yet differs in amino acid sequence due to natural variation or mutagenesis, as described in detail in subsection I above. Accordingly, in another embodiment, the MCP protein is a protein which comprises an amino acid sequence which is at least about 50-60%, preferably at least about 60-70%, and more preferably at least about 70-80, 80-90, 90-95%, and most preferably at least about 96%, 97%, 98%, 15 99% or more homologous to an entire amino acid sequence of Appendix B and which has at least one of the MCP activities described herein. In another embodiment, the invention pertains to a full length *C. glutamicum* protein which is substantially homologous to an entire amino acid sequence of Appendix B.

Biologically active portions of an MCP protein include peptides comprising 20 amino acid sequences derived from the amino acid sequence of an MCP protein, e.g., an amino acid sequence shown in Appendix B or the amino acid sequence of a protein homologous to an MCP protein, which include fewer amino acids than a full length MCP protein or the full length protein which is homologous to an MCP protein, and exhibit at least one activity of an MCP protein. Typically, biologically active portions 25 (peptides, e.g., peptides which are, for example, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 50, 100 or more amino acids in length) comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of an MCP protein. Moreover, other biologically active portions, in which other regions of the protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the activities described herein. Preferably, the biologically 30 active portions of an MCP protein include one or more selected domains/motifs or portions thereof having biological activity.

MCP proteins are preferably produced by recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein is cloned into an expression vector (as described above), the expression vector is introduced into a host cell (as 35 described above) and the MCP protein is expressed in the host cell. The MCP protein can then be isolated from the cells by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. Alternative to recombinant expression, an MCP protein.

polypeptide, or peptide can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques. Moreover, native MCP protein can be isolated from cells (e.g., endothelial cells, bacterial cells, fungal cells or other cells), for example using an anti-MCP antibody, which can be produced by standard techniques utilizing an MCP protein or fragment thereof of this invention.

5 The invention also provides MCP chimeric or fusion proteins. As used herein, an MCP "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises an MCP polypeptide operatively linked to a non-MCP polypeptide. An "MCP polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to an MCP protein, whereas a 10 "non-MCP polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to a protein which is not substantially homologous to the MCP protein, e.g., a protein which is different from the MCP protein and which is derived from the same or a different organism. Within the fusion protein, the term "operatively linked" is intended to indicate that the MCP polypeptide and the non-MCP polypeptide are fused 15 in-frame to each other. The non-MCP polypeptide can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the MCP polypeptide. For example, in one embodiment the fusion protein is a GST-MCP fusion protein in which the MCP sequences are fused to the C-terminus of the GST sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of recombinant MCP proteins. In another embodiment, the fusion protein is an MCP 20 protein containing a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian host cells, bacterial host cells, fungal host cells), expression and/or secretion of an MCP protein can be increased through use of a heterologous signal sequence.

25 Preferably, an MCP chimeric or fusion protein of the invention is produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different polypeptide sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques, for example by employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid 30 undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene 35 fragments which can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see, for example, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel et al. John Wiley & Sons: 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST polypeptide). An MCP-

encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the MCP protein.

Homologues of the MCP protein can be generated by mutagenesis, e.g., discrete point mutation or truncation of the MCP protein. As used herein, the term "homologue" refers to a variant form of the MCP protein which acts as an agonist or antagonist of the activity of the MCP protein. An agonist of the MCP protein can retain substantially the same, or a subset, of the biological activities of the MCP protein. An antagonist of the MCP protein can inhibit one or more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the MCP protein, by, for example, competitively binding to a downstream or upstream member of a biochemical pathway which includes the MCP protein.

In an alternative embodiment, homologues of the MCP protein can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants, e.g., truncation mutants, of the MCP protein for MCP protein agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of MCP variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene library. A variegated library of MCP variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential MCP sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (e.g., for phage display) containing the set of MCP sequences therein.

There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential MCP homologues from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Chemical synthesis of a degenerate gene sequence can be performed in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic gene then ligated into an appropriate expression vector. Use of a degenerate set of genes allows for the provision, in one mixture, of all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential MCP sequences. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are known in the art (see, e.g., Narang, S.A. (1983) *Tetrahedron* 39:3; Itakura et al. (1984) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53:323; Itakura et al. (1984) *Science* 198:1056; Ike et al. (1983) *Nucleic Acid Res.* 11:477.

In addition, libraries of fragments of the MCP protein coding can be used to generate a variegated population of MCP fragments for screening and subsequent selection of homologues of an MCP protein. In one embodiment, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of an MCP coding sequence with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double stranded DNA which can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S1 nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression

vector. By this method, an expression library can be derived which encodes N-terminal, C-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the MCP protein.

Several techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. Such techniques are adaptable for rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of MCP homologues. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high throughput analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a new technique which enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify MCP homologues (Arkin and Yourvan (1992) *PNAS* 89:7811-7815; Delgrave et al. (1993) *Protein Engineering* 6(3):327-331).

In another embodiment, cell based assays can be exploited to analyze a variegated MCP library, using methods well known in the art.

20 D. *Uses and Methods of the Invention*

The nucleic acid molecules, proteins, protein homologues, fusion proteins, primers, vectors, and host cells described herein can be used in one or more of the following methods: identification of *C. glutamicum* and related organisms; mapping of genomes of organisms related to *C. glutamicum*; identification and localization of *C. glutamicum* sequences of interest; evolutionary studies; determination of MCP protein regions required for function; modulation of an MCP protein activity; modulation of the activity of one or more metabolic pathways; and modulation of cellular production of a desired compound, such as a fine chemical.

25 The MCP nucleic acid molecules of the invention have a variety of uses. First, they may be used to identify an organism as being *Corynebacterium glutamicum* or a close relative thereof. Also, they may be used to identify the presence of *C. glutamicum* or a relative thereof in a mixed population of microorganisms. The invention provides the nucleic acid sequences of a number of *C. glutamicum* genes, and probes based thereon; by probing the extracted genomic DNA of a culture of a unique or mixed population of microorganisms under stringent conditions with a probe spanning a region of a *C. glutamicum* gene which is unique to this organism, one can ascertain whether this organism is present. Although *Corynebacterium glutamicum* itself is

nonpathogenic, it is related to pathogenic species, such as *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Detection of such organisms is of significant clinical relevance.

To detect the presence of *C. glutamicum* in a sample, techniques well known in the art may be employed. Specifically, the cells in the sample may optionally first be cultured in a suitable liquid or on a suitable solid culture medium to increase the number of cells in the sample. These cells are lysed, and the total DNA content extracted and optionally purified to remove debris and protein material which may interfere with subsequent analysis. The polymerase chain reaction or a similar technique known in the art is performed (for general reference on methodologies commonly used for the amplification of nucleic acid sequences, see Mullis et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,683,195. Mullis et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,965,188, and Innis, M.A. and Gelfand, D. H., (1989) PCR Protocols. A guide to Methods and Applications, Academic Press, p. 3-12, and (1988) Biotechnology 6:1197, and International Patent Application No. WO89/01050) in which primers specific to an MCP nucleic acid molecule of the invention are incubated with the nucleic acid sample such that, if present in the sample, that particular MCP nucleic acid sequence will be amplified. The particular MCP nucleic acid to be amplified is selected based on its uniqueness to the *C. glutamicum* genome, or to the genomes of *C. glutamicum* and only a few closely related bacteria. The presence of the desired amplified product is thus indicative of the presence of *C. glutamicum*, or an organism closely related to *C. glutamicum*.

Further, the nucleic acid and protein molecules of the invention may serve as markers for specific regions of the genome. It is possible, using techniques well known in the art, to ascertain the physical location on the *C. glutamicum* genome of the MCP nucleic acid molecules of the invention, which in turn provides markers on the genome which can be used to aid in the placement of other nucleic acid molecules and genes on the genome map. Also, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention may be sufficiently homologous to the sequences of related bacterial species that these nucleic acid molecules may similarly permit the construction of a genomic map in such bacteria (e.g., *Brevibacterium lactofermentum*).

The nucleic acid molecules of the invention have utility not only in the mapping of the genome, but also for functional studies of *C. glutamicum* proteins. For example, to identify the region of the genome to which a particular *C. glutamicum* DNA-binding protein binds, the *C. glutamicum* genome could be digested, and the fragments incubated with the DNA-binding protein. Those which bind the protein may be additionally probed with the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, preferably with readily detectable labels; binding of such a nucleic acid molecule to the genome fragment enables the localization of the fragment to the genome map of *C. glutamicum*, and, when performed

multiple times with different enzymes, facilitates a rapid determination of the nucleic acid sequence to which the protein binds.

The MCP nucleic acid molecules of the invention are also useful for evolutionary and protein structural studies. The metabolic processes in which the molecules of the invention participate are utilized by a wide variety of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells; by comparing the sequences of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention to those encoding similar enzymes from other organisms, the evolutionary relatedness of the organisms can be assessed. Similarly, such a comparison permits an assessment of which regions of the sequence are conserved and which are not, which may aid in determining those regions of the protein which are essential for the functioning of the enzyme. This type of determination is of value for protein engineering studies and may give an indication of what the protein can tolerate in terms of mutagenesis without losing function.

The MCP protein molecules of the invention may also be utilized as markers for the classification of an unknown bacterium as *C. glutamicum*, or for the identification of *C. glutamicum* or closely related bacteria in a sample. For example, using techniques well known in the art, cells in a sample may optionally be amplified (e.g., by culturing in an appropriate medium) to increase the sample size, and then may be lysed to release proteins contained therein. This sample may optionally be purified to remove debris and nucleic acid molecules which may interfere with subsequent analysis. Antibodies specific for a selected MCP protein of the invention may be incubated with the protein sample in a typical Western assay format (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., (1988) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley: New York) in which the antibody will bind to its target protein if this protein is present in the sample. An MCP protein is selected for this type of assay if it is unique or nearly unique to *C. glutamicum* or *C. glutamicum* and bacteria very closely related to *C. glutamicum*. Proteins in the sample are then separated by gel electrophoresis, and transferred to a suitable matrix, such as nitrocellulose. An appropriate secondary antibody having a detectable label (e.g., chemiluminescent or colorimetric) is incubated with this matrix, followed by stringent washing. The presence or absence of the label is indicative of the presence or absence of the target protein in the sample. If the protein is present, then this is indicative of the presence of *C. glutamicum*. A similar process enables the classification of an unknown bacterium as *C. glutamicum*; if a panel of proteins specific to *C. glutamicum* are not detected in protein samples prepared from the unknown bacterium, then that bacterium is not likely to be *C. glutamicum*.

Genetic manipulation of the MCP nucleic acid molecules of the invention may result in the production of MCP proteins having functional differences from the wild-

type MCP proteins. These proteins may be improved in efficiency or activity, may be present in greater numbers in the cell than is usual, or may be decreased in efficiency or activity.

Such changes in activity may directly modulate the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of one or more fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum*. For example, by modifying the activity of a protein involved in the biosynthesis or degradation of a fine chemical (i.e., through mutagenesis of the corresponding gene), one may directly modulate the ability of the cell to synthesize or to degrade this compound, thereby modulating the yield and/or efficiency of production of the fine chemical. Similarly, by modulating the activity of a protein which regulates a fine chemical metabolic pathway, one may directly influence whether the production of the desired compound is up- or down-regulated, either of which will modulate the yield or efficiency of production of the fine chemical from the cell.

Indirect modulation of fine chemical production may also result by modifying the activity of a protein of the invention (i.e., by mutagenesis of the corresponding gene) such that the overall ability of the cell to grow and divide or to remain viable and productive is increased. The production of fine chemicals from *C. glutamicum* is generally accomplished by the large-scale fermentative culture of these microorganisms, conditions which are frequently suboptimal for growth and cell division. By engineering a protein of the invention (e.g., a stress response protein, a cell wall protein, or proteins involved in the metabolism of compounds necessary for cell growth and division to occur, such as nucleotides and amino acids) such that it is better able to survive, grow, and multiply in such conditions, it may be possible to increase the number and productivity of such engineered *C. glutamicum* cells in large-scale culture, which in turn should result in increased yields and/or efficiency of production of one or more desired fine chemicals. Further, the metabolic pathways of any cell are necessarily interrelated and coregulated. By altering the activity or regulation of any one metabolic pathway in *C. glutamicum* (i.e., by altering the activity of one of the proteins of the invention which participates in such a pathway), it is possible to concomitantly alter the activity or regulation of other metabolic pathways in this microorganism, which may be directly involved in the synthesis or degradation of a fine chemical.

The aforementioned mutagenesis strategies for MCP proteins to result in increased yields of a fine chemical from *C. glutamicum* are not meant to be limiting; variations on these strategies will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art. Using such strategies, and incorporating the mechanisms disclosed herein, the nucleic acid and protein molecules of the invention may be utilized to generate *C. glutamicum* or related strains of bacteria expressing mutated MCP nucleic acid and protein molecules such that

the yield, production, and/or efficiency of production of a desired compound is improved. This desired compound may be any natural product of *C. glutamicum*, which includes the final products of biosynthesis pathways and intermediates of naturally-
5 occurring metabolic pathways, as well as molecules which do not naturally occur in the metabolism of *C. glutamicum*, but which are produced by a *C. glutamicum* strain of the invention.

This invention is further illustrated by the following examples which should not be construed as limiting. The contents of all references, patent applications, patents, and published patent applications cited throughout this application are hereby incorporated by reference.

5

Exemplification

Example 1: Preparation of total genomic DNA of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* ATCC 13032

10 A culture of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* (ATCC 13032) was grown overnight at 30°C with vigorous shaking in BHI medium (Difco). The cells were harvested by centrifugation. the supernatant was discarded and the cells were resuspended in 5 ml buffer-I (5% of the original volume of the culture — all indicated volumes have been calculated for 100 ml of culture volume). Composition of buffer-I: 140.34 g/l sucrose.

15 2.46 g/l MgSO₄ x 7H₂O, 10 ml/l KH₂PO₄ solution (100 g/l, adjusted to pH 6.7 with KOH), 50 ml/l M12 concentrate (10 g/l (NH₄)₂SO₄, 1 g/l NaCl, 2 g/l MgSO₄ x 7H₂O, 0.2 g/l CaCl₂, 0.5 g/l yeast extract (Difco), 10 ml/l trace-elements-mix (200 mg/l FeSO₄ x H₂O, 10 mg/l ZnSO₄ x 7 H₂O, 3 mg/l MnCl₂ x 4 H₂O, 30 mg/l H₃BO₃, 20 mg/l CoCl₂ x 6 H₂O, 1 mg/l NiCl₂ x 6 H₂O, 3 mg/l Na₂MoO₄ x 2 H₂O, 500 mg/l complexing agent

20 (EDTA or citric acid), 100 ml/l vitamins-mix (0.2 mg/l biotin, 0.2 mg/l folic acid, 20 mg/l p-amino benzoic acid, 20 mg/l riboflavin, 40 mg/l ca-panthothenate, 140 mg/l nicotinic acid, 40 mg/l pyridoxole hydrochloride, 200 mg/l myo-inositol). Lysozyme was added to the suspension to a final concentration of 2.5 mg/ml. After an approximately 4 h incubation at 37°C, the cell wall was degraded and the resulting

25 protoplasts are harvested by centrifugation. The pellet was washed once with 5 ml buffer-I and once with 5 ml TE-buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8). The pellet was resuspended in 4 ml TE-buffer and 0.5 ml SDS solution (10%) and 0.5 ml NaCl solution (5 M) are added. After adding of proteinase K to a final concentration of 200 µg/ml, the suspension is incubated for ca. 18 h at 37°C. The DNA was purified by

30 extraction with phenol, phenol-chloroform-isoamylalcohol and chloroform-isoamylalcohol using standard procedures. Then, the DNA was precipitated by adding 1/50 volume of 3 M sodium acetate and 2 volumes of ethanol, followed by a 30 min incubation at -20°C and a 30 min centrifugation at 12,000 rpm in a high speed centrifuge using a SS34 rotor (Sorvall). The DNA was dissolved in 1 ml TE-buffer containing 20

µg/ml RNaseA and dialysed at 4°C against 1000 ml TE-buffer for at least 3 hours. During this time, the buffer was exchanged 3 times. To aliquots of 0.4 ml of the dialysed DNA solution, 0.4 ml of 2 M LiCl and 0.8 ml of ethanol are added. After a 30 min incubation at -20°C, the DNA was collected by centrifugation (13.000 rpm, Biofuge 5 Fresco, Heraeus, Hanau, Germany). The DNA pellet was dissolved in TE-buffer. DNA prepared by this procedure could be used for all purposes, including southern blotting or construction of genomic libraries.

Example 2: Construction of genomic libraries in *Escherichia coli* of *Corynebacterium*

10 *glutamicum* ATCC13032.

Starting from DNA prepared as described in Example 1, cosmid and plasmid libraries were constructed according to known and well established methods (see e.g., Sambrook, J. *et al.* (1989) "Molecular Cloning : A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, or Ausubel, F.M. *et al.* (1994) "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", John Wiley & Sons.)

Any plasmid or cosmid could be used. Of particular use were the plasmids pBR322 (Sutcliffe, J.G. (1979) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 75:3737-3741); pACYC177 (Change & Cohen (1978) J. Bacteriol. 134:1141-1156), plasmids of the pBS series (pBSSK+, pBSSK- and others; Stratagene, LaJolla, USA), or cosmids as SuperCos1 (Stratagene, LaJolla, USA) or Lorist6 (Gibson, T.J., Rosenthal A. and Waterson, R.H. (1987) Gene 53:283-286).

Example 3: DNA Sequencing and Computational Functional Analysis

Genomic libraries as described in Example 2 were used for DNA sequencing according to standard methods, in particular by the chain termination method using 25 ABI377 sequencing machines (see e.g., Fleischman, R.D. *et al.* (1995) "Whole-genome Random Sequencing and Assembly of *Haemophilus Influenzae* Rd.", Science, 269:496-512). Sequencing primers with the following nucleotide sequences were used: 5'-GGAAACAGTATGACCATG-3' or 5'-GTAAAACGACGGCCAGT-3'.

30 Example 4: *In vivo* Mutagenesis

In vivo mutagenesis of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* can be performed by passage of plasmid (or other vector) DNA through *E. coli* or other microorganisms (e.g. *Bacillus* spp. or yeasts such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) which are impaired in their capabilities to maintain

the integrity of their genetic information. Typical mutator strains have mutations in the genes for the DNA repair system (e.g., mutHLS, mutD, mutT, etc.; for reference, see Rupp, W.D. (1996) DNA repair mechanisms, in: *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella*, p. 2277-2294, ASM: Washington.) Such strains are well known to those skilled in the art. The use of such strains is 5 illustrated, for example, in Greener, A. and Callahan, M. (1994) Strategies 7: 32-34.

Example 5: DNA Transfer Between *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium glutamicum*

Several *Corynebacterium* and *Brevibacterium* species contain endogenous 10 plasmids (as e.g., pHM1519 or pBL1) which replicate autonomously (for review see, e.g., Martin, J.F. et al. (1987) Biotechnology, 5:137-146). Shuttle vectors for *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium glutamicum* can be readily constructed by using standard vectors for *E. coli* (Sambrook, J. et al. (1989), "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press or Ausubel, F.M. et al. (1994) "Current Protocols in 15 Molecular Biology", John Wiley & Sons) to which a origin of replication and a suitable marker from *Corynebacterium glutamicum* is added. Such origins of replication are preferably taken from endogenous plasmids isolated from *Corynebacterium* and *Brevibacterium* species. Of particular use as transformation markers for these species are genes for kanamycin resistance (such as those derived from the Tn5 or Tn903 20 transposons) or chloramphenicol (Winnacker, E.L. (1987) "From Genes to Clones — Introduction to Gene Technology, VCH, Weinheim). There are numerous examples in the literature of the construction of a wide variety of shuttle vectors which replicate in both *E. coli* and *C. glutamicum*, and which can be used for several purposes, including gene over-expression (for reference, see e.g., Yoshihama, M. et al. (1985) J. Bacteriol. 162:591-597, 25 Martin J.F. et al. (1987) Biotechnology, 5:137-146 and Eikmanns, B.J. et al. (1991) Gene. 102:93-98).

Using standard methods, it is possible to clone a gene of interest into one of the shuttle vectors described above and to introduce such a hybrid vectors into strains of *Corynebacterium glutamicum*. Transformation of *C. glutamicum* can be achieved by 30 protoplast transformation (Kastsumata, R. et al. (1984) J. Bacteriol. 159:306-311), electroporation (Liebl, E. et al. (1989) FEMS Microbiol. Letters. 53:399-303) and in cases where special vectors are used, also by conjugation (as described e.g. in Schäfer, A et al. (1990) J. Bacteriol. 172:1663-1666). It is also possible to transfer the shuttle vectors for

C. glutamicum to *E. coli* by preparing plasmid DNA from *C. glutamicum* (using standard methods well-known in the art) and transforming it into *E. coli*. This transformation step can be performed using standard methods, but it is advantageous to use an *Mcr*-deficient *E. coli* strain, such as NM522 (Gough & Murray (1983) *J. Mol. Biol.* 166:1-19).

5

Example 6: Assessment of the Expression of the Mutant Protein

Observations of the activity of a mutated protein in a transformed host cell rely on the fact that the mutant protein is expressed in a similar fashion and in a similar quantity to that of the wild-type protein. A useful method to ascertain the level of transcription of the mutant gene (an indicator of the amount of mRNA available for translation to the gene product) is to perform a Northern blot (for reference see, for example, Ausubel et al.

10 (1988) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley: New York), in which a primer designed to bind to the gene of interest is labeled with a detectable tag (usually radioactive or chemiluminescent), such that when the total RNA of a culture of the organism is extracted, run on gel, transferred to a stable matrix and incubated with this probe, the binding and quantity of binding of the probe indicates the presence and also the quantity 15 of mRNA for this gene. This information is evidence of the degree of transcription of the mutant gene. Total cellular RNA can be prepared from *Corynebacterium glutamicum* by several methods, all well-known in the art, such as that described in Bormann, E.R. et al.

20 (1992) *Mol. Microbiol.* 6: 317-326.

25 To assess the presence or relative quantity of protein translated from this mRNA, standard techniques, such as a Western blot, may be employed (see, for example, Ausubel et al. (1988) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley: New York). In this process, total cellular proteins are extracted, separated by gel electrophoresis, transferred to a matrix such as nitrocellulose, and incubated with a probe, such as an antibody, which specifically binds to the desired protein. This probe is generally tagged with a chemiluminescent or colorimetric label which may be readily detected. The presence and quantity of label observed indicates the presence and quantity of the desired mutant protein present in the cell.

30

Example 7: Growth of Genetically Modified *Corynebacterium glutamicum* — Media and Culture Conditions

Genetically modified *Corynebacteria* are cultured in synthetic or natural growth media. A number of different growth media for *Corynebacteria* are both well-known and readily available (Lieb *et al.* (1989) *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 32:205-210; von der Osten *et al.* (1998) *Biotechnology Letters*, 11:11-16; Patent DE 4,120,867; Liebl (1992) "The Genus *Corynebacterium*, in: *The Prokaryotes*, Volume II. Balows, A. *et al.*, eds. Springer-Verlag). These media consist of one or more carbon sources, nitrogen sources, inorganic salts, vitamins and trace elements. Preferred carbon sources are sugars, such as mono-, di-, or polysaccharides. For example, glucose, fructose, mannose, galactose, ribose, sorbose, ribulose, lactose, maltose, sucrose, raffinose, starch or cellulose serve as very good carbon sources. It is also possible to supply sugar to the media via complex compounds such as molasses or other by-products from sugar refinement. It can also be advantageous to supply mixtures of different carbon sources. Other possible carbon sources are alcohols and organic acids, such as methanol, ethanol, acetic acid or lactic acid. Nitrogen sources are usually organic or inorganic nitrogen compounds, or materials which contain these compounds. Exemplary nitrogen sources include ammonia gas or ammonia salts, such as NH₃Cl or (NH₄)₂SO₄, NH₄OH, nitrates, urea, amino acids or complex nitrogen sources like corn steep liquor, soy bean flour, soy bean protein, yeast extract, meat extract and others.

Inorganic salt compounds which may be included in the media include the chloride-, phosphorous- or sulfate- salts of calcium, magnesium, sodium, cobalt, molybdenum, potassium, manganese, zinc, copper and iron. Chelating compounds can be added to the medium to keep the metal ions in solution. Particularly useful chelating compounds include dihydroxyphenols, like catechol or protocatechuate, or organic acids, such as citric acid. It is typical for the media to also contain other growth factors, such as vitamins or growth promoters, examples of which include biotin, riboflavin, thiamin, folic acid, nicotinic acid, pantothenate and pyridoxin. Growth factors and salts frequently originate from complex media components such as yeast extract, molasses, corn steep liquor and others. The exact composition of the media compounds depends strongly on the immediate experiment and is individually decided for each specific case. Information about media optimization is available in the textbook "Applied Microbiol. Physiology, A Practical Approach (eds. P.M. Rhodes, P.F. Stanbury, IRL Press (1997) pp. 53-73, ISBN 0

19 963577 3). It is also possible to select growth media from commercial suppliers, like standard 1 (Merck) or BHI (grain heart infusion, DIFC) or others.

5 All medium components are sterilized, either by heat (20 minutes at 1.5 bar and 121°C) or by sterile filtration. The components can either be sterilized together or, if necessary, separately. All media components can be present at the beginning of growth, or they can optionally be added continuously or batchwise.

10 Culture conditions are defined separately for each experiment. The temperature should be in a range between 15°C and 45°C. The temperature can be kept constant or can be altered during the experiment. The pH of the medium should be in the range of 5 to 8.5, preferably around 7.0, and can be maintained by the addition of buffers to the media. An exemplary buffer for this purpose is a potassium phosphate buffer. Synthetic buffers such as MOPS, HEPES, ACES and others can alternatively or simultaneously be used. It is also possible to maintain a constant culture pH through the addition of NaOH or NH₄OH during growth. If complex medium components such as yeast extract are utilized, 15 the necessity for additional buffers may be reduced, due to the fact that many complex compounds have high buffer capacities. If a fermentor is utilized for culturing the micro-organisms, the pH can also be controlled using gaseous ammonia.

20 The incubation time is usually in a range from several hours to several days. This time is selected in order to permit the maximal amount of product to accumulate in the broth. The disclosed growth experiments can be carried out in a variety of vessels, such as microtiter plates, glass tubes, glass flasks or glass or metal fermentors of different sizes. For screening a large number of clones, the microorganisms should be cultured in microtiter plates, glass tubes or shake flasks, either with or without baffles. Preferably 100 ml shake flasks are used, filled with 10% (by volume) of the required growth 25 medium. The flasks should be shaken on a rotary shaker (amplitude 25 mm) using a speed-range of 100 – 300 rpm. Evaporation losses can be diminished by the maintenance of a humid atmosphere; alternatively, a mathematical correction for evaporation losses should be performed.

30 If genetically modified clones are tested, an unmodified control clone or a control clone containing the basic plasmid without any insert should also be tested. The medium is inoculated to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.5 – 1.5 using cells grown on agar plates, such as CM plates (10 g/l glucose, 2.5 g/l NaCl, 2 g/l urea, 10 g/l polypeptone, 5 g/l yeast extract, 5 g/l meat extract, 22 g/l NaCl, 2 g/l urea, 10 g/l polypeptone, 5 g/l yeast extract, 5 g/l meat extract,

22 g/l agar, pH 6.8 with 2M NaOH) that had been incubated at 30°C. Inoculation of the media is accomplished by either introduction of a saline suspension of *C. glutamicum* cells from CM plates or addition of a liquid preculture of this bacterium.

5 **Example 8 – *In vitro* Analysis of the Function of Mutant Proteins**

The determination of activities and kinetic parameters of enzymes is well established in the art. Experiments to determine the activity of any given altered enzyme must be tailored to the specific activity of the wild-type enzyme, which is well within the ability of one skilled in the art. Overviews about enzymes in general, as well as specific details concerning structure, kinetics, principles, methods, applications and examples for the determination of many enzyme activities may be found, for example, in the following references: Dixon, M. and Webb, E.C., (1979) *Enzymes*. Longmans: London; Fersht, (1985) *Enzyme Structure and Mechanism*. Freeman: New York; Walsh, (1979) *Enzymatic Reaction Mechanisms*. Freeman: San Francisco; Price, N.C., Stevens, L. (1982) *Fundamentals of Enzymology*. Oxford Univ. Press: Oxford; Boyer, P.D., ed. (1983) *The Enzymes*, 3rd ed. Academic Press: New York; Bisswanger, H., (1994) *Enzymkinetik*, 2nd ed. VCH: Weinheim (ISBN 3527300325); Bergmeyer, H.U., Bergmeyer, J., Graßl, M., eds. (1983-1986) *Methods of Enzymatic Analysis*, 3rd ed., vol. I-XII, Verlag Chemie: Weinheim; and Ullmann's *Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry* (1987) vol. A9, "Enzymes". VCH: Weinheim, p. 352-363.

The activity of proteins which bind to DNA can be measured by several well-established methods, such as DNA band-shift assays (also called gel retardation assays). The effect of such proteins on the expression of other molecules can be measured using reporter gene assays (such as that described in Kolmar, H. et al. (1995) *EMBO J.* 14: 3895-3904 and references cited therein). Reporter gene test systems are well known and established for applications in both pro- and eukaryotic cells, using enzymes such as beta-galactosidase, green fluorescent protein, and several others.

The determination of activity of membrane-transport proteins can be performed according to techniques such as those described in Gennis, R.B. (1989) "Pores, Channels and Transporters", in *Biomembranes, Molecular Structure and Function*, Springer: Heidelberg, p. 85-137; 199-234; and 270-322.

Example 9: Analysis of Impact of Mutant Protein on the Production of the Desired Product

The effect of the genetic modification in *C. glutamicum* on production of a desired compound (such as an amino acid) can be assessed by growing the modified microorganism under suitable conditions (such as those described above) and analyzing

the medium and/or the cellular component for increased production of the desired product (i.e., an amino acid). Such analysis techniques are well known to one skilled in the art, and include spectroscopy, thin layer chromatography, staining methods of various kinds, enzymatic and microbiological methods, and analytical chromatography

5 such as high performance liquid chromatography (see, for example, Ullman,

Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, vol. A2, p. 89-90 and p. 443-613, VCH:

Weinheim (1985); Fallon, A. et al., (1987) "Applications of HPLC in Biochemistry" in: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, vol. 17; Rehm et al. (1993) Biotechnology, vol. 3, Chapter III: "Product recovery and purification", page

10 469-714, VCH: Weinheim; Belter, P.A. et al. (1988) Bioseparations: downstream processing for biotechnology, John Wiley and Sons; Kennedy, J.F. and Cabral, J.M.S. (1992) Recovery processes for biological materials, John Wiley and Sons; Shaeiwitz, J.A. and Henry, J.D. (1988) Biochemical separations, in: Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, vol. B3, Chapter 11, page 1-27, VCH: Weinheim; and Dechow,

15 F.J. (1989) Separation and purification techniques in biotechnology, Noyes Publications.)

In addition to the measurement of the final product of fermentation, it is also possible to analyze other components of the metabolic pathways utilized for the production of the desired compound, such as intermediates and side-products, to determine the overall efficiency of production of the compound. Analysis methods include measurements of nutrient levels in the medium (e.g., sugars, hydrocarbons, nitrogen sources, phosphate, and other ions), measurements of biomass composition and growth, analysis of the production of common metabolites of biosynthetic pathways, and measurement of gasses produced during fermentation. Standard methods for these measurements are outlined in Applied Microbial Physiology, A Practical Approach, P.M. Rhodes and P.F. Stanbury, eds., IRL Press, p. 103-129; 131-163; and 165-192 (ISBN: 0199635773) and references cited therein.

Example 10: Purification of the Desired Product from *C. glutamicum* Culture

30 Recovery of the desired product from the *C. glutamicum* cells or supernatant of the above-described culture can be performed by various methods well known in the art. If the desired product is not secreted from the cells, the cells can be harvested from the culture by low-speed centrifugation, the cells can be lysed by standard techniques, such as mechanical force or sonication. The cellular debris is removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant fraction containing the soluble proteins is retained for further

35 purification of the desired compound. If the product is secreted from the *C. glutamicum*

cells, then the cells are removed from the culture by low-speed centrifugation, and the supernate fraction is retained for further purification.

5 The supernatant fraction from either purification method is subjected to chromatography with a suitable resin, in which the desired molecule is either retained on a chromatography resin while many of the impurities in the sample are not, or where the impurities are retained by the resin while the sample is not. Such chromatography steps may be repeated as necessary, using the same or different chromatography resins. One skilled in the art would be well-versed in the selection of appropriate chromatography resins and in their most efficacious application for a particular molecule to be purified.

10 10 The purified product may be concentrated by filtration or ultrafiltration, and stored at a temperature at which the stability of the product is maximized.

15 There are a wide array of purification methods known to the art and the preceding method of purification is not meant to be limiting. Such purification techniques are described, for example, in Bailey, J.E. & Ollis, D.F. *Biochemical Engineering Fundamentals*, McGraw-Hill: New York (1986).

15 The identity and purity of the isolated compounds may be assessed by techniques standard in the art. These include high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), spectroscopic methods, staining methods, thin layer chromatography, NIRS, enzymatic assay, or microbiologically. Such analysis methods are reviewed in: Patek et al. (1994) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 60: 133-140; Malakhova et al. (1996) *Biotehnologiya* 11: 27-32; and Schmidt et al. (1998) *Bioprocess Engineer.* 19: 67-70. Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, (1996) vol. A27. VCH: Weinheim, p. 89-90, p. 521-540, p. 540-547, p. 559-566, 575-581 and p. 581-587; Michal, G. (1999) *Biochemical Pathways: An Atlas of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, John Wiley and Sons; Fallon, A. et al. (1987) *Applications of HPLC in Biochemistry* in: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, vol. 17.

Equivalents

30 Those skilled in the art will recognize, or will be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

TABLE 1: GENES IN THE APPLICATION

Identification Code	Config.	NT Start	NT Stop
RXA02223	GR00652	425	6
RXA00511	GR00248	1259	1765
RXA02032	GR00618	4160	4729
RXA01707	GR00481	802	1629
RXA00271	GR00641	3709	2720
RXA02427	GR00707	3447	3061
RXA00399	GR00887	830	1144
RXA01186	GR00338	3742	2645
RXA00150	GR00023	4085	4858
RXA00318	GR00055	426	635
RXA00118	GR00059	1	783
RXA00555	GR00145	2555	1665
RXA00657	GR00169	10882	9980
RXA00930	GR00253	3841	3089
RXA01198	GR00343	3422	3724
RXA01588	GR00443	497	33
RXA01693	GR00474	1553	2974
RXA02425	GR00707	1	630
RXA02573	GR00739	594	151
RXA02865	GR00753	6497	6018
RXA00889	GR00242	15341	15928
RXA02806	GR00787	48	570
RXA01656	GR00460	1548	2444
RXA02721	GR00759	1373	616
RXA00462	GR00116	3023	1644
RXA01266	GR00387	14457	13423
RXA01180	GR00403	2	2017
RXA02529	GR00725	7943	8071
RXA00027	GR00003	5142	5507
RXA00117	GR00019	791	201
RXA00247	GR00137	7097	6171
RXA01815	GR00515	3294	4085
RXA02138	GR00639	4409	4750
RXA02107	GR00832	1536	1877
RXA02180	GR00841	16813	15356
RXA01868	GR00567	47	703
RXA00411	GR00092	1665	1011
RXA01982	GR00573	3001	1844

Identification Code	NT	NT	Stop
Config.	Start		
RXA02367	GR00687	2162	1554
RXA02884	GR10020	1695	2156
RXA02733	GR00762	6407	8027
RXA02840	GR00835	488	139
RXA01998	GR00585	88	624
RXA01195	GR00343	1413	1859
RXA03055	GR0051	1257	826
RXA02383	GR00692	608	6
RXA02735	GR00763	777	73
RXA00239	GR00036	5118	4534
RXA01091	GR00305	546	76
RXA02690	GR00754	14502	13405
RXA00867	GR00175	593	1177
RXA00356	GR00070	2653	104
RXA00628	GR00165	1284	877
RXA00719	GR00188	5283	6911
RXA01645	GR00456	10514	9969
RXA02070	GR00827	1733	2830
RXA00349	GR00066	J	1061
RXA02324	GR00868	1548	2633
RXA02848	GR00848	113	511
RXA0153	GR00923	7656	7231
RXA01417	GR00993	404	3100
RXA02443	GR00179	6818	7771
RXA00325	GR00057	8594	9238
RXA010874	GR00241	758	1846
RXA02403	GR00100	896	1660
RXA01271	GR00367	23467	21656
RXA01268	GR00267	19165	18526
RXA01848	GR00458	11513	10695
RXA01671	GR00466	854	1468
RXA00905	GR00215	2057	2938
RXA00008	GR00002	606	115
RXA01359	GR00393	6897	8038
RXA00881	GR00215	6	431
RXA01076	GR00300	4374	3355
RXA02244	GR00654	12058	13580
RXA01698	GR00475	799	203
RXA02545	GR00728	18749	18192
RXA02688	GR00154	12258	12924
RXA02889	GR00754	13405	13084
RXA02568	GR00741	13037	12354
RXA01367	GR00397	1518	1919
RXA01577	GR00436	8811	9185
RXA01585	GR00441	1226	800
RXA01492	GR00423	6133	5330
RXA01592	GR00447	J	1295

Identification Code	Config.	Start	NT	Stop
RXA01597	GR00447	6220	7401	
RXA01176	GR00335	1980	1477	
RXA01748	GR00495	3681	4460	
RXA02137	GR00839	4166	3369	
RXA02141	GR00839	8457	8864	
RXA02676	GR00678	6902	7435	
RXA00473	GR00119	5789	6583	
RXA00213	GR00036	420	4	
RXA00224	GR00036	998	459	
RXA00161	GR00024	4893	5154	
RXA00183	GR00028	7344	8195	
RXA00279	GR00043	4001	2816	
RXA00414	GR00119	6575	8152	
RXA02314	GR00685	6179	5939	
RXA00560	GR00149	256	492	
RXA00587	GR00195	13008	17490	
RXA02575	GR00739	1907	3064	
RXA02824	GR00805	531	4	
RXA02849	GR00849	2	283	
RXA01159	GR00328	3089	2775	
RXA01023	GR00292	1817	887	
RXA01944	GR00558	2	385	
RXA01635	GR00454	5575	6315	
RXA01638	GR00454	6376	6898	
RXA01945	GR00558	392	1633	
RXA01988	GR00587	3295	2138	
RXA02452	GR00710	5271	5692	
RXA02183	GR00641	18663	19187	
RXA06114	GR0162	1680	2594	
RXA01322	GR00385	443	6	
RXA01342	GR00389	11296	12807	
RXA00054	GR00008	8557	11469	
RXA00098	GR00014	4746	5048	
RXA00097	GR00014	5222	6382	
RXA00118	GR00019	918	1172	
RXA00122	GR00019	4220	5842	
RXA00134	GR00021	1648	1079	
RXA00159	GR00024	3868	2687	
RXA00185	GR00028	9418	12045	
RXA00220	GR00032	20666	20163	
RXA00248	GR00037	7843	7121	
RXA00285	GR00046	3	515	
RXA00321	GR00057	2411	597	
RXA00322	GR00057	3658	2565	
RXA00339	GR00059	817	1533	
RXA00396	GR00086	6653	6103	
RXA00422	GR00097	428	6	

Identification Code	NT Config.	NT Start	NT Stop
RXA00426	GR00098	2657	2025
RXA00491	GR00122	1057	638
RXA00505	GR00126	1	252
RXA00540	GR00139	2027	2289
RXA00552	GR00145	2	718
RXA00553	GR00145	742	1082
RXA00573	GR00158	117	767
RXA00574	GR00158	767	1645
RXA00578	GR00158	4087	3365
RXA00586	GR00158	12818	11937
RXA00610	GR00161	1193	2056
RXA00613	GR00162	1652	1200
RXA00637	GR00167	2002	2754
RXA00649	GR00169	2823	3278
RXA00666	GR00175	390	4
RXA00691	GR00181	2152	1223
RXA00713	GR00188	71	1033
RXA00716	GR00188	3002	3514
RXA00722	GR00189	1015	512
RXA00738	GR00201	78	365
RXA00765	GR00204	3281	3969
RXA00767	GR00204	5280	5993
RXA00768	GR00204	5956	6398
RXA00781	GR00206	2682	2395
RXA00846	GR00230	391	5
RXA00859	GR00234	4	836
RXA00889	GR00239	1	792
RXA00887	GR00242	13544	14266
RXA00940	GR00257	129	524
RXA00949	GR00259	5400	6047
RXA00986	GR00280	60	401
RXA00987	GR00280	875	411
RXA01011	GR00288	2089	857
RXA01017	GR00290	2175	1587
RXA01021	GR00291	1759	2280
RXA01074	GR00300	2811	2107
RXA01078	GR00300	6043	6876
RXA01088	GR00304	3083	1902
RXA01129	GR00314	1461	3328
RXA0198	GR00343	1889	2578
RXA0197	GR00343	3333	2881
RXA0207	GR00347	126	772
RXA01237	GR00358	2751	2311
RXA01246	GR00360	1824	2462
RXA01249	GR00363	303	4
RXA01251	GR00365	228	536
RXA01282	GR00389	5444	4685
RXA01294	GR00373	3537	2872
RXA01348	GR00392	261	752
RXA01357	GR00393	4357	4659

Identification Code	Config.	NT Start	NT Stop
RXA01362	GR00395	1	1397
RXA01364	GR00398	1869	4
RXA01366	GR00397	1369	980
RXA01370	GR00398	1875	2225
RXA01372	GR00399	1	591
RXA01379	GR00402	926	6
RXA01398	GR00408	6475	6218
RXA01397	GR00408	6894	6475
RXA01409	GR00410	5298	4481
RXA01429	GR00417	5651	6268
RXA01439	GR00418	5949	6484
RXA01463	GR00421	2493	1330
RXA01488	GR00423	2178	1349
RXA01497	GR00424	262	1179
RXA01501	GR00424	8130	7843
RXA01505	GR00424	11318	11815
RXA01523	GR00424	27951	28901
RXA01595	GR00447	3328	4285
RXA01600	GR00447	10480	11128
RXA01622	GR00452	1908	2510
RXA01682	GR00462	1890	2432
RXA01709	GR00483	745	416
RXA01715	GR00485	1267	1982
RXA01738	GR00493	3971	4684
RXA01803	GR00509	6871	4712
RXA01804	GR00509	6117	5797
RXA01805	GR00509	6515	6186
RXA01844	GR00522	1950	1771
RXA01871	GR00534	2797	3759
RXA01875	GR00536	516	1313
RXA01877	GR00537	135	1199
RXA01879	GR00537	2117	2704
RXA01880	GR00537	2641	3048
RXA01898	GR00544	2	580
RXA01918	GR00549	1034	2044
RXA01931	GR00555	4913	5588
RXA01942	GR00557	3526	2827
RXA01992	GR00581	709	280
RXA02023	GR00613	1234	4001
RXA02057	GR00625	2972	3502
RXA02071	GR00628	458	6
RXA02104	GR00631	5327	4908
RXA02108	GR00632	2077	2511
RXA02117	GR00636	1056	1529
RXA02123	GR00636	6558	7928
RXA02124	GR00636	7956	8911
RXA02166	GR00640	15048	13224
RXA02177	GR00641	12883	13615
RXA02187	GR00641	21249	23447
RXA02211	GR00648	2537	2989

Identification	Code	Config.	Start	NT	Stop
RXA02216		GR000851	2	307	
RXA02217		GR000851	968	306	
RXA02218		GR000851	1299	1565	
RXA02219		GR000851	1578	2983	
RXA02255		GR000654	22507	23442	
RXA02298		GR000682	10310	8652	
RXA02308		GR000884	939	511	
RXA02337		GR000672	2893	3816	
RXA02347		GR000677	509	189	
RXA02349		GR000676	394	5	
RXA02352		GR000681	2	556	
RXA02387		GR000694	683	6	
RXA02393		GR000897	168	449	
RXA02395		GR000698	2	733	
RXA02396		GR000688	1309	1031	
RXA02407		GR000701	1580	1885	
RXA02409		GR000702	1248	815	
RXA02430		GR000707	7498	7683	
RXA02459		GR000712	4341	5075	
RXA02472		GR000715	5435	5725	
RXA02484		GR000718	2317	1817	
RXA02486		GR000718	3441	4076	
RXA02496		GR000720	10025	9219	
RXA02514		GR000723	1	637	
RXA02518		GR000723	3464	3874	
RXA02521		GR000724	2924	4368	
RXA02535		GR000725	3113	3490	
RXA02540		GR000728	12438	12001	
RXA02601		GR000742	5258	7246	
RXA02817		GR000745	1404	1910	
RXA02839		GR000749	511	1344	
RXA02872		GR000753	12303	13400	
RXA02714		GR000758	14754	14328	
RXA02720		GR000759	631	5	
RXA02751		GR000764	6193	5920	
RXA02768		GR000770	986	594	
RXA02779		GR000777	5237	5782	
RXA02796		GR000778	1648	1100	
RXA02874		GR10015	1348	869	
RXA02891		GR10040	9518	10195	
RXA01504		GR00424	10710	11318	
RXA01508		GR00424	11815	12225	
RXA01647		GR00456	12422	11535	
RXA01798		GR00508	2	484	
RXA02132		GR00638	737	1375	
RXA02254		GR00654	2169	2249	
RXA02482		GR00718	914	105	
RXA02789		GR00780	182	454	
RXA00052		GR00008	7957	7247	

Identification	Code	Canig.	Start	Stop
RXA00180	GR00028	2334	1795	
RXA00163	GR00264	1384	2168	
RXA00226	GR00253	486	104	
RXA01273	GR00367	28475	25042	
RXA02198	GR00778	2842	4266	
RXA02447	GR00847	598	5	
RXA02698	GR10040	1631	6	
RXA02699	GR10040	2125	1646	
RXA00225	GR00003	2211	3647	
RXA00093	GR00014	204	2426	
RXA00101	GR00014	10514	10107	
RXA00108	GR00015	546	4	
RXA00197	GR00030	1731	2741	
RXA02197	GR00048	2861	3772	
RXA02301	GR00049	1970	2506	
RXA00316	GR00057	19461	18931	
RXA00444	GR00063	6	584	
RXA00416	GR00093	1	327	
RXA00418	GR00094	1	1065	
RXA00430	GR00098	3473	3063	
RXA00447	GR00108	518	817	
RXA00455	GR00113	2	619	
RXA00485	GR00119	25230	23188	
RXA00490	GR00121	2678	1774	
RXA00508	GR00126	489	1829	
RXA00515	GR00131	1	482	
RXA00520	GR00132	599	796	
RXA00602	GR00159	4907	4155	
RXA00611	GR00161	3640	2165	
RXA00668	GR00176	797	6	
RXA00674	GR00177	755	6	
RXA00731	GR00185	2613	142	
RXA00830	GR00224	266	988	
RXA00835	GR00228	3	692	
RXA01068	GR00298	2184	3254	
RXA01071	GR00299	2822	2436	
RXA01102	GR00306	10018	8774	
RXA01119	GR00310	1068	139	
RXA01158	GR00328	2580	1639	
RXA01177	GR00335	2121	4108	
RXA01229	GR00355	2806	3498	
RXA01331	GR00387	1606	1031	
RXA01507	GR00424	12239	12661	
RXA01623	GR00452	2514	3224	
RXA01624	GR00452	3220	3564	
RXA01669	GR00465	1002	271	
RXA01673	GR00487	1807	773	
RXA01685	GR00470	1488	910	

Identification	Code	NT	NT	NT	NT
		Config.	Start	Stop	
RXA011749	GR00495	4633	6249		
RXA01806	GR00509	6595	7074		
RXA02080	GR00528	11017	10211		
RXA02172	GR00541	6919	6581		
RXA02295	GR00562	6842	6063		
RXA02397	GR00582	7502	8838		
RXA02390	GR00595	1500	832		
RXA02408	GR00102	832	5		
RXA02408	GR00719	1	169		
RXA02489	GR00719	373	998		
RXA02495	GR00720	9002	6435		
RXA02524	GR00725	2405	3084		
RXA02544	GR00726	16715	18142		
RXA02584	GR00741	8925	8575		
RXA02585	GR00741	9917	8937		
RXA02598	GR00742	2576	3166		
RXA02600	GR00742	5027	3630		
RXA02602	GR00742	7239	7742		
RXA02604	GR00742	8800	10875		
RXA02693	GR00755	1650	4		
RXA02700	GR00757	3507	4742		
RXA02701	GR00757	4838	6145		
RXA00654	GR00169	7213	8479		
RXA01425	GR00417	1701	2585		
RXA02549	GR00728	1331	6		
RXA02579	GR00740	4385	3838		
RXA02580	GR00740	4982	4239		
RXA00806	GR00216	277	5		
RXA01008	GR00217	1029	352		
RXA01118	GR00382	3616	2315		
RXA01677	GR00467	5043	4300		
RXA01658	GR00461	5	1469		
RXA02697	GR00757	1	699		
RXA02719	GR00758	19598	20245		
RXA00003	GR00001	2279	3019		
RXA00015	GR00002	5999	6307		
RXA00018	GR00002	12979	14277		
RXA00020	GR00002	17142	16363		
RXA00021	GR00002	18766	20538		
RXA00022	GR00002	20583	21297		
RXA00028	GR00003	6058	6112		
RXA00031	GR00003	10383	8982		
RXA00038	GR00004	7204	6619		
RXA00037	GR00004	9657	8685		
RXA00039	GR00006	2089	1451		
RXA00040	GR00006	2499	2095		

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
<u>Config.</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
RXA00047	RXA00049	GR00008	514
RXA00058	RXA00058	GR00008	2270
RXA00058	RXA00058	GR00009	1483
RXA00059	RXA00059	GR00009	7394
RXA00059	RXA00059	GR00009	8301
RXA00083	RXA00083	GR00010	1658
RXA00085	RXA00085	GR00010	4140
RXA00087	RXA00087	GR00011	708
RXA00088	RXA00088	GR00011	1305
RXA00077	RXA00077	GR00012	4228
RXA00079	RXA00079	GR00012	6599
RXA00080	RXA00080	GR00012	7342
RXA00082	RXA00082	GR00012	9019
RXA00083	RXA00083	GR00013	771
RXA00086	RXA00086	GR00013	2739
RXA00087	RXA00087	GR00013	3983
RXA00094	RXA00094	GR00014	3163
RXA00110	RXA00110	GR00016	364
RXA00114	RXA00114	GR00017	3420
RXA00119	RXA00119	GR00019	1704
RXA00120	RXA00120	GR00019	2798
RXA00121	RXA00121	GR00019	3473
RXA00127	RXA00127	GR00020	2871
RXA00128	RXA00128	GR00020	4709
RXA00140	RXA00140	GR00022	3841
RXA00141	RXA00141	GR00022	4307
RXA00142	RXA00142	GR00022	4776
RXA00151	RXA00151	GR00023	4958
RXA00154	RXA00154	GR00023	8568
RXA00155	RXA00155	GR00023	8615
RXA00162	RXA00162	GR00024	5438
RXA00167	RXA00167	GR00025	4324
RXA00169	RXA00169	GR00026	5222
RXA00170	RXA00170	GR00026	9914
RXA00171	RXA00171	GR00028	10316
RXA00173	RXA00173	GR00027	1716
RXA00174	RXA00174	GR00027	2079
RXA00175	RXA00175	GR00027	2732
RXA00176	RXA00176	GR00027	3475
RXA00179	RXA00179	GR00028	1714
RXA00194	RXA00194	GR00030	290
RXA00199	RXA00199	GR00031	2172
RXA00200	RXA00200	GR00031	2837
RXA00207	RXA00207	GR00032	6430
RXA00211	RXA00211	GR00032	10120
RXA00218	RXA00218	GR00032	18104
RXA00222	RXA00222	GR00032	21073
RXA00230	RXA00230	GR00034	746

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Config</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Stop</u>	<u>NT</u>
RXA00232		GR00035	527	18	
RXA00236		GR00036	3300	2575	
RXA00237		GR00036	3668	4045	
RXA00238		GR00036	4188	4554	
RXA00240		GR00036	5342	5133	
RXA00242		GR00036	7031	8233	
RXA00244		GR00037	1585	930	
RXA00245		GR00037	2049	1565	
RXA00250		GR00038	6	221	
RXA00252		GR00038	485	727	
RXA00255		GR00039	2	604	
RXA00256		GR00039	988	1738	
RXA00257		GR00039	1760	2215	
RXA00258		GR00039	3219	3890	
RXA00260		GR00039	9224	10409	
RXA00261		GR00039	11893	11265	
RXA00264		GR00040	2459	2836	
RXA00267		GR00040	4091	3822	
RXA00272		GR00041	4420	4791	
RXA00273		GR00042	185	1297	
RXA00274		GR00042	1556	4165	
RXA00275		GR00042	4696	4238	
RXA00276		GR00042	5016	4875	
RXA00282		GR00044	793	5	
RXA00283		GR00045	142	1269	
RXA00286		GR00046	578	1142	
RXA00284		GR00047	2781	3189	
RXA00302		GR00049	2595	3416	
RXA00303		GR00050	459	4	
RXA00308		GR00052	1081	887	
RXA00320		GR00057	358	537	
RXA00326		GR00057	9378	9857	
RXA00334		GR00057	16762	17097	
RXA00337		GR00060	530	6	
RXA00342		GR00061	73	501	
RXA00351		GR00011	4011	5464	
RXA00353		GR00068	988	1680	
RXA00355		GR00089	635	510	
RXA00357		GR00070	3724	2768	
RXA00358		GR00070	4069	5199	
RXA00362		GR00073	2	981	
RXA00373		GR00079	342	4	
RXA00375		GR00080	549	49	
RXA00380		GR00082	836	216	
RXA00384		GR00083	395	6	
RXA00387		GR00084	1403	591	
RXA00390		GR00086	1457	1841	
RXA00392		GR00088	3890	3027	

Identification Code	Config.	Start	NT	Stop
RXA00194	GR00086	5J22	4990	
RXA00195	GR00086	5417	5716	
RXA00197	GR00086	7206	6667	
RXA00198	CR00087	1	681	
RXA00198	GR00091	642	1088	
RXA00199	GR00091	1088	2500	
RXA00223	GR00097	809	457	
RXA00124	GR00097	1379	909	
RXA00125	GR00097	14J3	1657	
RXA00229	GR00098	3063	2682	
RXA00433	GR00100	1446	1970	
RXA00451	GR00110	816	325	
RXA00457	GR00114	1451	372	
RXA00163	GR00116	4209	3388	
RXA00468	GR00118	1282	464	
RXA00469	GR00119	1647	472	
RXA00472	GR00119	5449	4589	
RXA00475	GR00119	8922	8163	
RXA00476	GR00119	8961	9821	
RXA00481	GR00119	17636	18220	
RXA00486	GR00120	1	702	
RXA00493	GR00123	3	326	
RXA00496	GR00123	1776	2177	
RXA00504	GR00125	5007	5252	
RXA00507	GR00127	1098	244	
RXA00509	GR00128	316	140	
RXA00510	GR00128	384	914	
RXA00519	GR00132	4	516	
RXA00522	GR00134	111	575	
RXA00527	GR00136	3123	1380	
RXA00528	GR00138	3562	4850	
RXA00529	GR00138	5274	4732	
RXA00530	GR00136	68J7	5557	
RXA00535	GR00137	5155	5871	
RXA00546	GR00142	1	690	
RXA00547	GR00142	641	1054	
RXA00548	GR00143	3	506	
RXA00549	GR00143	502	897	
RXA00550	GR00143	935	1255	
RXA00554	GR00145	1608	1138	
RXA00561	GR00151	1	2739	
RXA00564	GR00151	3744	4148	
RXA00576	GR00158	2916	2246	
RXA00577	GR00158	2980	3327	
RXA00582	GR00158	9442	6924	
RXA00585	GR00156	11894	11577	
RXA00589	GR00156	14220	14582	
RXA00595	GR00159	3	332	

<u>Identification Code</u>	<u>Config</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>NT Stop</u>
RXA00597	GR00159	797	1086
RXA00598	GR00159	1070	1387
RXA00601	CR00159	3499	3749
RXA00604	CR00159	5489	5779
RXA00616	CR00162	3574	3918
RXA00617	CR00162	4002	5084
RXA00631	CR00166	172	1826
RXA00646	CR00169	446	6
RXA00647	CR00169	641	1273
RXA00652	CR00169	5449	5997
RXA00653	CR00169	6924	6160
RXA00656	CR00169	9495	9235
RXA00661	CR00172	864	1253
RXA00662	CR00172	2671	1403
RXA00664	CR00173	635	1219
RXA00676	CR00176	847	1383
RXA00678	CR00179	1037	303
RXA00692	CR00181	3450	2317
RXA00693	CR00181	4303	3821
RXA00701	CR00182	427	801
RXA00704	CR00183	2972	3484
RXA00707	CR00185	377	1348
RXA00712	CR00187	1048	500
RXA00714	CR00188	1809	1249
RXA00720	CR00188	7665	7000
RXA00721	CR00189	381	5
RXA00723	CR00190	537	4
RXA00724	CR00191	811	164
RXA00725	CR00191	458	808
RXA00726	CR00192	841	701
RXA00728	CR00194	1	642
RXA00730	CR00194	1083	731
RXA00739	CR00202	819	4
RXA00740	CR00202	1646	1088
RXA00741	CR00202	2988	2054
RXA00742	CR00202	5517	3868
RXA00743	CR00202	6852	8230
RXA00745	CR00202	13874	13341
RXA00748	CR00202	13755	14945
RXA00749	CR00202	15067	15654
RXA00749	CR00202	15917	16360
RXA00750	CR00202	17240	16542
RXA00751	CR00202	18937	19374
RXA00752	CR00202	20245	19418
RXA00754	CR00203	344	664
RXA00757	CR00203	3119	4372
RXA00769	CR00204	6624	6836

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Config.</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
RXA0071		GR00205	857	180	
RXA0075		GR00207	625	5	
RXA0078		GR00209	910	686	
RXA00795		GR00211	4228	4755	
RXA00804		GR00215	438	881	
RXA00811		GR00218	1695	2198	
RXA00812		GR00219	287	1345	
RXA00814		GR00219	2463	3236	
RXA00815		GR00219	3236	3808	
RXA00816		GR00219	4182	4678	
RXA00826		GR00221	567	37	
RXA00831		GR00224	1662	961	
RXA00838		GR00228	797	2487	
RXA00837		GR00227	540	247	
RXA00840		GR00228	742	1455	
RXA00841		GR00228	1466	2002	
RXA00853		GR00231	3775	3173	
RXA00854		GR00231	4708	4920	
RXA00855		GR00232	526	242	
RXA00882		GR00236	580	17	
RXA00876		GR00241	4208	2454	
RXA00881		GR00242	8057	8434	
RXA00882		GR00242	8788	9465	
RXA00883		GR00242	10060	9542	
RXA00893		GR00244	789	193	
RXA00995		GR00244	2578	1988	
RXA00904		GR00246	1457	702	
RXA00908		GR00247	1611	2168	
RXA00914		GR00250	1271	6	
RXA00915		GR00251	514	5	
RXA00918		GR00251	4108	518	
RXA00917		GR00251	5534	4152	
RXA00919		GR00252	1890	882	
RXA00920		GR00252	2852	1890	
RXA00921		GR00252	4750	2852	
RXA00922		GR00252	6409	4823	
RXA00923		GR00252	6857	6684	
RXA00924		GR00252	7278	6917	
RXA00925		GR00252	8546	7281	
RXA00932		GR00253	5088	5541	
RXA00933		GR00253	8047	5586	
RXA00940		GR00258	3	509	
RXA00946		GR00259	3034	3807	
RXA00959		GR00285	402	728	
RXA00981		GR00289	442	5	
RXA00969		GR00273	1	147	
RXA00971		GR00273	1421	1149	
RXA00973		GR00274	2272	1670	

Identification	Card	NT	NT
	Card#	Start	Stop
	Config		
RXA00976	GR00216	831	831
RXA00988	GR00280	1371	949
RXA01005	GR00286	520	1365
RXA01007	GR00287	2572	868
RXA01008	GR00287	2719	4859
RXA01016	GR00280	1141	494
RXA01028	GR00285	3	826
RXA01029	GR00285	1338	1826
RXA01031	GR00285	3182	3847
RXA01032	GR00295	3974	4348
RXA01033	GR00295	4363	4898
RXA01034	GR00295	5177	4824
RXA01035	GR00295	5818	6423
RXA01036	GR00295	6513	6965
RXA01037	GR00295	7000	7527
RXA01038	GR00295	7530	8276
RXA01039	GR00295	9540	8965
RXA01040	GR00295	9711	10613
RXA01041	GR00295	10780	10932
RXA01042	GR00295	11088	12385
RXA01043	GR00295	12774	13346
RXA01044	GR00295	14024	15280
RXA01045	GR00295	15407	17210
RXA01046	GR00295	17441	18219
RXA01047	GR00295	19244	19717
RXA01058	GR00296	8588	8246
RXA01062	GR00297	490	5
RXA01063	GR00297	828	499
RXA01066	GR00298	605	1330
RXA01069	GR00299	606	4
RXA01075	GR00300	3289	2859
RXA01083	GR00302	1777	1502
RXA01085	GR00303	980	4
RXA01086	GR00304	2	463
RXA01092	GR00305	702	881
RXA01096	GR00306	4341	3843
RXA01103	GR00306	10316	10092
RXA01107	GR00308	13612	14811
RXA01108	GR00308	15562	14912
RXA01109	GR00308	16281	15640
RXA01112	GR00307	1	870
RXA01121	GR00310	2479	3156
RXA01122	GR00311	557	36
RXA01123	GR00311	1030	644
RXA01127	GR00314	2	280
RXA01128	GR00314	1325	312
RXA01131	GR00315	445	1311
RXA01134	GR00317	2	460

<u>Identification</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
<u>Code</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Conseq.</u>	
RXA01137	GR00318	1101	1480
RXA01140	GR00318	3272	4057
RXA01148	GR00323	1452	2051
RXA01153	GR00325	546	4
RXA01154	GR00326	808	6
RXA01155	GR00327	1170	6
RXA01158	GR00327	1588	1388
RXA01160	GR00328	4187	3213
RXA01163	GR00331	710	6
RXA01165	GR00332	2155	1583
RXA01168	GR00332	1005	2523
RXA01167	GR00333	3	323
RXA01169	GR00334	1	567
RXA01170	GR00334	638	1120
RXA01171	GR00334	1714	2408
RXA01173	GR00334	4853	4239
RXA01174	GR00334	6004	5255
RXA01178	GR00335	4106	4555
RXA01184	GR00338	1489	17
RXA01187	GR00338	1850	4108
RXA01206	GR00346	593	853
RXA01210	GR00349	3	685
RXA01213	GR00351	1508	282
RXA01218	GR00353	1078	1506
RXA01221	GR00356	1384	1887
RXA01233	GR00356	4242	3871
RXA01234	GR00357	633	250
RXA01256	GR00365	5613	5985
RXA01263	GR00367	10720	11631
RXA01267	GR00367	16799	15486
RXA01275	GR00367	28418	29335
RXA01276	GR00367	29993	30539
RXA01281	GR00369	3869	4630
RXA01295	GR00373	3764	4738
RXA01298	GR00373	5816	4754
RXA01301	GR00375	1993	1589
RXA01304	GR00376	1982	2467
RXA01308	GR00376	5691	4684
RXA01310	GR00380	803	477
RXA01313	GR00381	1116	172
RXA01315	GR00382	1394	744
RXA01316	GR00382	1855	1563
RXA01317	GR00382	2296	1877
RXA01326	GR00386	45	338
RXA01330	GR00387	569	1024
RXA01333	GR00389	1231	227
RXA01336	GR00389	3840	1038
RXA01337	GR00389	5085	3653

Identification	Code	Start	Config.	NT	NT	Stop
RXA01349	GR00392	1531		755		
RXA01376	GR00401	1281		4		
RXA01381	GR00408	1147		5		
RXA01384	GR00406	3238		1523		
RXA01390	GR00408	992		336		
RXA01391	GR00408	2078		1389		
RXA01400	GR00409	2988		1489		
RXA01401	GR00409	3193		3453		
RXA01402	GR00409	3508		3981		
RXA01403	GR00409	4410		3997		
RXA01405	GR00410	1844		1389		
RXA01410	GR00411	686		4		
RXA01413	GR00412	854		1463		
RXA01422	GR00412	1628		2134		
RXA01424	GR00412	2192		4615		
RXA01425	GR00414	645		49		
RXA01426	GR00416	1215		829		
RXA01427	GR00416	2003		1221		
RXA01434	GR00417	10228		9063		
RXA01440	GR00418	7496		6489		
RXA01441	GR00418	8542		7514		
RXA01445	GR00418	15083		14091		
RXA01447	GR00418	17885		18733		
RXA01448	GR00418	19796		19017		
RXA01452	GR00419	2363		2641		
RXA01458	GR00420	898		1419		
RXA01457	GR00420	1489		2173		
RXA01459	GR00420	3311		4120		
RXA01460	GR00420	4068		4359		
RXA01469	GR00422	2091		3122		
RXA01470	GR00422	4112		3687		
RXA01471	GR00422	5243		4437		
RXA01472	GR00422	5783		5328		
RXA01473	GR00422	6596		5812		
RXA01474	GR00422	6878		7223		
RXA01475	GR00422	7651		7226		
RXA01476	GR00422	7847		8188		
RXA01479	GR00422	12473		12650		
RXA01484	GR00422	20068		19523		
RXA01485	GR00422	20230		22281		
RXA01518	GR00424	21238		23711		
RXA01519	GR00424	23725		24471		
RXA01520	GR00424	24784		25167		
RXA01525	GR00424	32301		30580		
RXA01527	GR00425	5126		2616		
RXA01529	GR00426	2		277		
RXA01536	GR00427	4086		2825		
RXA01538	GR00428	120		2042		

Identification Code	NT	NT	Stop
Config	NT	Start	
RXA01540	CR00428	308J	2382
RXA01542	GR00429	J	506J
RXA01543	GR00430	2802	37
RXA01544	GR00430	3496	2897
RXA01545	GR00430	4838	3588
RXA01546	GR00430	5584	4689
RXA01547	GR00430	6371	5709
RXA01548	GR00430	7432	6425
RXA01549	GR00430	8426	7586
RXA01552	GR00431	6122	5145
RXA01554	GR00432	3719	1578
RXA01557	GR00432	959	1774
RXA01560	GR00435	767	438
RXA01565	GR00437	1176	708
RXA01566	GR00437	1666	1202
RXA01567	GR00437	2213	1614
RXA01574	GR00438	6963	5929
RXA01575	GR00438	8024	7005
RXA01579	GR00439	671	1054
RXA01586	GR00441	1597	1229
RXA01587	GR00442	120	2102
RXA01590	GR00445	1710	427
RXA01598	GR00447	7414	8376
RXA01602	GR00447	13591	120862
RXA01605	GR00448	880	2474
RXA01610	GR00449	4343	3615
RXA01611	GR00449	4832	4476
RXA01612	GR00449	5235	4891
RXA01618	GR00451	1387	1004
RXA01619	GR00451	2407	1433
RXA01627	GR00453	1	495
RXA01628	GR00453	866	1819
RXA01630	GR00454	341	1417
RXA01634	GR00454	4988	5639
RXA01638	GR00456	825	438
RXA01639	GR00456	1334	697
RXA01641	GR00456	5182	6552
RXA01642	GR00456	6557	7798
RXA01643	GR00456	8374	7949
RXA01652	GR00458	971	6
RXA01659	GR00462	3	468
RXA01663	GR00463	438	4
RXA01665	GR00463	2152	1433
RXA01672	GR00467	2	310
RXA01675	GR00467	2824	3234
RXA01676	GR00467	4179	3424
RXA01681	GR00467	10681	11313
RXA01686	GR00470	2026	1586

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Config</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
RXA01694		GR00474	3931	3032	
RXA01697		GR00476	761	1486	
RXA01701		GR00478	196	528	
RXA01703		GR00479	2118	1848	
RXA01708		GR00482	312	602	
RXA01711		GR00484	2007	850	
RXA01714		GR00485	885	371	
RXA01729		GR00489	2836	3154	
RXA01731		GR00491	109	807	
RXA01734		GR00492	544	1077	
RXA01741		GR00493	7535	6738	
RXA01742		GR00493	7614	8117	
RXA01750		GR00496	1878	3518	
RXA01751		GR00496	5576	5830	
RXA01752		GR00497	557	6	
RXA01753		GR00497	2095	557	
RXA01754		GR00497	4082	2142	
RXA01760		GR00498	5095	5376	
RXA01761		GR00499	7001	5484	
RXA01765		GR00500	3144	4085	
RXA01767		GR00501	341	6	
RXA01768		GR00501	827	450	
RXA01769		GR00501	1275	847	
RXA01770		GR00501	5134	1370	
RXA01771		GR00502	886	185	
RXA01773		GR00503	34	444	
RXA01774		GR00503	634	1416	
RXA01775		GR00504	178	741	
RXA01776		GR00504	838	2289	
RXA01777		GR00504	2319	2777	
RXA01778		GR00504	2912	4046	
RXA01779		GR00504	4246	5884	
RXA01780		GR00505	5721	6095	
RXA01781		GR00504	6052	6312	
RXA01782		GR00504	6384	6779	
RXA01783		GR00504	6842	7078	
RXA01785		GR00505	729	1304	
RXA01787		GR00506	2	355	
RXA01788		GR00506	381	801	
RXA01789		GR00506	875	1516	
RXA01790		GR00508	1672	1731	
RXA01791		GR00508	1885	2247	
RXA01792		GR00508	2310	2582	
RXA01793		GR00506	2916	3149	
RXA01794		GR00506	3194	3427	
RXA01799		GR00509	377	1570	
RXA01800		GR00509	2292	1573	
RXA01809		GR00510	3	638	

Identification Code	Config	Start	NT	Stop
RXA01812	GR00514	3	1232	
RXA01813	GR00515	615	6	
RXA01816	GR00515	4210	4941	
RXA01817	GR00515	4941	5873	
RXA01820	GR00515	8380	9733	
RXA01825	GR00516	2847	2578	
RXA01831	GR00516	10874	10413	
RXA01834	GR00517	2478	1777	
RXA01842	GR00522	1397	480	
RXA01843	GR00522	878	1067	
RXA01845	GR00522	1919	2326	
RXA01846	GR00523	261	4	
RXA01847	GR00524	52	786	
RXA01854	GR00525	5892	5946	
RXA01855	GR00526	1	1938	
RXA01856	GR00527	225	770	
RXA01857	GR00527	939	1589	
RXA01858	GR00529	578	6	
RXA01870	GR00534	2123	2797	
RXA01874	GR00535	2556	2903	
RXA01899	GR00544	1874	2659	
RXA01902	GR00544	7957	7094	
RXA01903	GR00545	3	281	
RXA01904	GR00545	762	340	
RXA01905	GR00545	1074	1604	
RXA01906	GR00545	2322	2788	
RXA01907	GR00545	3176	3787	
RXA01908	GR00545	4030	4512	
RXA01909	GR00546	59	937	
RXA01910	GR00546	1030	1875	
RXA01911	GR00546	2199	3044	
RXA01921	GR00551	943	5	
RXA01923	GR00552	1311	1719	
RXA01924	GR00553	1	837	
RXA01925	GR00553	1008	1674	
RXA01930	GR00555	3817	2887	
RXA01941	GR00557	995	1429	
RXA01958	GR00563	221	1270	
RXA01957	GR00564	389	850	
RXA01958	GR00564	910	1416	
RXA01959	GR00564	1639	2019	
RXA01880	GR00585	187	504	
RXA01961	GR00585	521	1000	
RXA01962	GR00585	1022	1591	
RXA01983	GR00565	1757	2440	
RXA01964	GR00566	1329	4	
RXA01965	GR00566	1935	1375	
RXA01889	GR00567	5889	5216	

<u>Identification</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>NT</u>
<u>Code</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Stop</u>
<u>Config.</u>		
RXA01973	GR00570	583
RXA01974	GR00570	2109
RXA01976	CR00571	3742
RXA01977	GR00571	2222
RXA01978	GR00572	4547
RXA01981	GR00573	1
RXA01981	GR00573	1167
RXA01987	GR00576	2105
RXA01988	GR00576	187
RXA01990	GR00581	2583
RXA01991	GR00581	779
RXA01999	GR00589	1720
RXA02001	GR00589	2854
RXA02003	GR00590	700
RXA02004	GR00593	152
RXA02005	GR00594	501
RXA02006	GR00594	4
RXA02007	GR00597	4
RXA02009	GR00598	223
RXA02011	GR00601	127
RXA02013	GR00601	5
RXA02014	GR00607	208
RXA02019	GR00612	447
RXA02021	GR00612	447
RXA02036	GR00613	553
RXA02039	GR00619	5
RXA02040	GR00621	540
RXA02045	GR00612	597
RXA02046	GR00613	108
RXA02049	GR00619	163
RXA02050	GR00621	163
RXA02051	GR00621	5
RXA02053	GR00623	3441
RXA02058	GR00623	3441
RXA02059	GR00624	3441
RXA02059	GR00624	812
RXA02066	GR00624	1452
RXA02067	GR00624	925
RXA02071	GR00623	925
RXA02071	GR00623	2173
RXA02073	GR00623	2680
RXA02074	GR00624	2943
RXA02075	GR00624	1583
RXA02076	GR00624	2029
RXA02077	GR00624	2462
RXA02078	GR00623	2833
RXA02079	GR00624	3188
RXA02080	GR00624	3683
RXA02081	GR00624	4173
RXA02084	GR00624	5484
RXA02085	GR00625	6062
RXA02086	GR00625	4051
RXA02086	GR00625	3500
RXA02087	GR00626	4978
RXA02087	GR00626	4184
RXA02089	GR00626	6187
RXA02089	GR00627	6678
RXA02090	GR00627	7188
RXA02091	GR00628	1116
RXA02091	GR00628	1694
RXA02094	GR00629	12307
RXA02097	GR00629	13935
RXA02102	GR00630	2920
RXA02103	GR00631	2576
RXA02109	GR00632	4479
RXA02114	GR00634	4905
RXA02114	GR00634	5555
RXA02114	GR00634	5555
RXA02114	GR00634	6115
RXA02114	GR00634	6115
RXA02114	GR00634	130

Identification Code	NT Config.	NT Start	NT Stop
RXA02121	GR00636	5013	5109
RXA02125	GR00637	739	1539
RXA02129	GR00637	5906	6139
RXA02146	GR00639	1442	15168
RXA02151	GR00639	19913	21100
RXA02152	GR00640	237	638
RXA02163	GR00640	10072	10824
RXA02164	GR00640	10024	12398
RXA02165	GR00640	12388	12999
RXA02168	GR00641	2694	81
RXA02169	GR00641	3172	4017
RXA02170	GR00641	4798	4025
RXA02178	GR00641	13628	14497
RXA02181	GR00641	1768	17845
RXA02185	GR00641	20185	20763
RXA02186	GR00641	21213	20995
RXA02199	GR00646	2591	3160
RXA02203	GR00646	7469	7092
RXA02206	GR00646	9827	10862
RXA02207	GR00646	10909	11667
RXA02212	GR00649	964	467
RXA02221	GR00651	6720	8081
RXA02226	GR00653	1059	4
RXA02227	GR00653	1218	1853
RXA02230	GR00653	4156	1620
RXA02231	GR00653	5111	4356
RXA02238	GR00654	5241	5525
RXA02266	GR00655	653	1165
RXA02267	GR00655	2053	1181
RXA02271	GR00655	5405	5963
RXA02279	GR00657	1	1404
RXA02280	GR00658	2	754
RXA02281	GR00660	2	532
RXA02285	GR00660	1544	2272
RXA02286	GR00660	3285	3033
RXA02287	GR00660	4071	4622
RXA02294	GR00662	5992	5618
RXA02298	GR00662	6978	7466
RXA02300	GR00663	1613	123
RXA02307	GR00662	11184	10862
RXA02301	GR00662	11910	11194
RXA02302	GR00662	12058	12800
RXA02303	GR00683	1	720
RXA02304	GR00683	1613	123
RXA02307	GR00684	395	6
RXA02325	GR00668	4314	3445
RXA02330	GR00670	605	15
RXA02331	GR00671	396	781
RXA02336	GR00672	2731	2552

Identification Code	Config.	NT Start	NT Stop
RXA02338	GR00673	484	5
RXA02339	GR00674	1	492
RXA02340	GR00674	1214	576
RXA02341	GR00675	415	5
RXA02356	GR00684	761	1756
RXA02358	GR00685	1239	1529
RXA02360	GR00685	1644	6076
RXA02361	GR00685	6160	6810
RXA02362	GR00685	7045	10743
RXA02366	GR00687	254	1581
RXA02368	GR00687	2918	2244
RXA02374	GR00688	1626	2246
RXA02381	GR00691	1792	770
RXA02388	GR00698	2841	4370
RXA02401	GR00699	3391	4491
RXA02408	GR00701	1322	774
RXA02412	GR00703	2043	2522
RXA02415	GR00704	655	170
RXA02417	GR00705	4755	2632
RXA02421	GR00705	7237	6428
RXA02423	GR00706	221	6
RXA02428	GR00707	4585	3452
RXA02433	GR00708	2981	3580
RXA02437	GR00709	1681	2470
RXA02444	GR00709	7836	9113
RXA02454	GR00711	3	815
RXA02457	GR00712	1295	2404
RXA02480	GR00712	5839	5336
RXA02481	GR00712	6252	5845
RXA02484	GR00713	1107	1013
RXA02485	GR00713	2014	1616
RXA02486	GR00714	92	6
RXA02487	GR00714	843	419
RXA02493	GR00715	6864	5924
RXA02495	GR00715	9595	8441
RXA02478	GR00716	1245	10
RXA02483	GR00718	1813	1001
RXA02498	GR00720	11016	11819
RXA02500	GR00720	13480	13558
RXA02505	GR00720	18423	18583
RXA02506	GR00720	19484	18603
RXA02510	GR00721	1983	2818
RXA02519	GR00724	1933	128
RXA02520	GR00724	2222	2905
RXA02534	GR00726	5536	6339
RXA02537	GR00726	8961	9422
RXA02538	GR00726	9422	10093
RXA02546	GR00726	16824	

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
<u>Conf.</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Slop</u>
RXA02552	GR00730	924	110
RXA02554	GR00731	1050	427
RXA02555	GR00731	1157	1155
RXA02564	GR00732	2543	3217
RXA02568	GR00736	1363	5
RXA02569	GR00736	82	831
RXA02570	GR00736	837	1478
RXA02576	GR00740	1589	148
RXA02577	GR00740	2463	1579
RXA02591	GR00741	15710	17609
RXA02593	GR00741	18893	18481
RXA02594	GR00741	19077	18754
RXA02606	GR00742	13514	12144
RXA02609	GR00742	16197	16445
RXA02610	GR00742	16452	17378
RXA02619	GR00746	204	1103
RXA02620	GR00746	1192	1845
RXA02624	GR00746	5802	4889
RXA02647	GR00751	4155	4616
RXA02649	GR00752	1284	283
RXA02652	GR00752	2973	3551
RXA02655	GR00752	9313	8330
RXA02662	GR00753	1461	1724
RXA02670	GR00753	10189	10780
RXA02673	GR00753	14030	13389
RXA02678	GR00754	3858	4775
RXA02679	GR00754	5288	5893
RXA02680	GR00754	6392	5109
RXA02681	GR00754	5751	6194
RXA02683	GR00754	7742	7065
RXA02685	GR00754	10058	9402
RXA02686	GR00756	742	287
RXA02712	GR00758	13087	12273
RXA02715	GR00758	15847	15458
RXA02725	GR00760	1478	887
RXA02727	GR00760	6287	5376
RXA02734	GR00762	6514	8897
RXA02736	GR00763	1753	797
RXA02744	GR00763	14480	13657
RXA02753	GR00765	2830	118
RXA02756	GR00766	3851	2961
RXA02757	GR00766	4475	3930
RXA02765	GR00769	3552	2794
RXA02770	GR00772	3	1322
RXA02774	GR00773	3	473
RXA02775	GR00773	744	968
RXA02776	GR00773	1713	1372
RXA02777	GR00773	4628	5732

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Config.</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Stop</u>
RXA02778	RXA02779	GR00773	10095	10319	
RXA02780	RXA02780	GR00773	10617	10895	
RXA02781	RXA02781	GR00773	10954	11280	
RXA02782	RXA02782	GR00775	1245	155	
RXA02783	RXA02783	GR00775	204	875	
RXA02784	RXA02784	GR00775	845	1393	
RXA02786	RXA02786	GR00775	1751	1936	
RXA02793	RXA02793	GR00777	2	808	
RXA02812	RXA02812	GR00793	9185	8684	
RXA02815	RXA02815	GR00798	2	568	
RXA02816	RXA02816	GR00798	1	554	
RXA02817	RXA02817	GR00798	2	499	
RXA02818	RXA02818	GR00798	403	5	
RXA02823	RXA02823	GR00804	611	6	
RXA02825	RXA02825	GR00806	275	6	
RXA02827	RXA02827	GR00812	565	182	
RXA02835	RXA02835	GR00824	428	6	
RXA02838	RXA02838	GR00841	289	523	
RXA02841	RXA02841	GR00840	1	462	
RXA02842	RXA02842	GR00841	283	5	
RXA02844	RXA02844	GR00841	356	15	
RXA02845	RXA02845	GR00843	247	495	
RXA02848	RXA02848	GR00844	2	916	
RXA02856	RXA02856	GR00845	578	6	
RXA02858	RXA02858	GR10003	459	211	
RXA02862	RXA02862	GR10004	1392	267	
RXA02867	RXA02867	GR10006	1695	2330	
RXA02868	RXA02868	GR10008	610	5	
RXA02869	RXA02869	GR10008	2017	1262	
RXA02870	RXA02870	GR10009	390	4	
RXA02871	RXA02871	GR10011	6	344	
RXA02876	RXA02876	GR10011	396	830	
RXA02881	RXA02881	GR10016	405	1067	
RXA02882	RXA02882	GR10019	94	759	
RXA02885	RXA02885	GR10020	2	724	
RXA02886	RXA02886	GR10021	1	1558	
RXA02888	RXA02888	GR10024	326	754	
RXA02889	RXA02889	GR10026	1123	2706	
RXA02891	RXA02891	GR10035	1	802	
RXA02892	RXA02892	GR10035	1171	668	
RXA02896	RXA02896	GR10038	256	5	
RXA02895	RXA02895	GR10044	4177	4	
RXA01494	RXA01494	GR00423	8515	7520	
RXA01092	RXA01092	GR00305	702	881	
RXA01186	RXA01186	GR00338	3742	2645	

TABLE 2: GENES IDENTIFIED FROM GENBANK

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
A09073	ppg	Phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase	Bachmann, B. et al. "DNA fragment coding for phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase, recombinant DNA carrying said fragment, strains carrying the recombinant DNA and method for producing L-amino acids using said strains," Patent: EP 0358940-A 3 03/21/90
A45579, A45581, A45583, A45585 A45587			Moerckel, B. et al. "Production of L-isoleucine by means of recombinant micro-organisms with deregulated threonine dehydrogenase," Patent. WO 9519442. A 5 07/20/95
AB003132	murC, ftsQ, ftsZ		Kobayashi, M. et al. "Cloning, sequencing, and characterization of the ftsZ gene from coryneform bacteria," <i>Biochem. Biophys. Res Commun.</i> , 236(2):383-388 (1997)
AB015023	murC, ftsQ		Wachi, M. et al. "A murC gene from Coryneform bacteria," <i>Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.</i> , 51(2):223-228 (1999)
AB018530	ftsR		Kinbara, E. et al. "Molecular cloning of a novel gene, ftsR, which rescues the detergent sensitivity of a mutant derived from <i>Brevibacterium lacfermentum</i> ," <i>Bioctrl Biotechnol Biochem.</i> , 60(10):1565-1570 (1996)
AB018531	ftsR1; ftsR2		
AB020624	murI	D-glutamate racemase	
AB023377	ikI	transketolase	
AB024708	gltB; gltD	Glutamine 2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase large and small subunits aconitase	
AB025424	acn	Replication protein	
AB027714	rep	Replication protein; aminoglycoside adenyltransferase	
AB027715	rep; aad		
AF005242	argC	N-acetylglutamate- β -semialdehyde dehydrogenase	
AF005635	glnA	Glutamine synthetase	
AF030405	hisF	cytase	
AF030520	argG	Argininosuccinate synthetase	
AF031518	argF	Ornithine carbamoyltransferase	
AF036932	atD	3-dihydroquinate dehydrogenase	

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
AF038548	pyc	Pyruvate carboxylase	
AF038651	dcvE; apt; re	Dipeptide-binding protein; adenine phosphoribosyltransferase; GTP pyrophosphokinase	Wachmeier, L. et al. "The role of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> <i>tel</i> gene in (p)ppGpp metabolism." <i>Microbiology</i> , 144, 1853-1862 (1998)
AF041436	argR	Arginine repressor	
AF045998	impA	Inositol monophosphate phosphatase	
AF048764	argH	Argininosuccinate lyase	
AF049897	argC; argJ; argB; argD; argF; argR; argG; argH	N-acetylglutamylphosphate reductase; N-ornithine acetyltransferase; N-acetylglutamate kinase; acetylornithine transaminase; ornithine carbamoyltransferase; arginine repressor; argininosuccinate synthase; argininosuccinate lyase	
AF050109	inhA	Enoyl acyl carrier protein reductase	
AF050166	hisG	ATP phosphoribosyltransferase	
AF051846	hisA	Phosphoribosylformimino-5-amino-1-phosphoribosyl-4-imidazole acboxanamide isomerase	
AF052652	metA	Homoserine O-acetyltransferase	Park, S. et al. "Isolation and analysis of <i>metA</i> , a methionine biosynthetic gene encoding homoserine acetyltransferase in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ." <i>Mol Cells</i> , 8(3):286-294 (1998)
AF053071	aroB	Dehydroquinolale synthetase	
AF060558	hisH	Glutamine amidotransferase	
AF086704	hisE	Phosphoribosyl-ATP pyrophosphohydrolase	
AF114233	aroY	5-enolpyruvylshikimate 3-phosphate synthase	
AF116184	panD	L-asparagine-alpha-decarboxylase precursor	Dusch, N. et al. "Expression of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> <i>panD</i> gene encoding L-asparagine-alpha-decarboxylase leads to panthothenate overproduction in <i>Escherichia coli</i> ." <i>Appl. Environ. Microbiol.</i> , 65(4):1530-1539 (1999)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
AF124518	aroD; aroE	3-dehydroquinate; shikimate dehydrogenase	
AF124660	aroC; aroK; aroB; pcpQ	Chorismate synthase; shikimate kinase; 3-dehydroquinate synthase; putative cytoplasmic peptidase	
AF145897	inhA		
AF145898	inhA	Transpon of ectoine, glycine betaine, proline	Peter, J. et al. "Corynebacterium glutamicum is equipped with four secondary carriers for compatible solutes. Identification, sequencing, and characterization of the proline/ectoine uptake system, ProP, and the ectoine/proline/glycine betaine carrier, EcpP." <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> 180(22):6005-6012 (1998)
AJ001436	ecpP		Wehrmann, A. et al. "Different modes of diaminopimelate synthesis and their role in cell wall integrity: A study with Corynebacterium glutamicum." <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> 180(12):3159-3165 (1998)
AJ004934	dapD	Tetrahydridopicolinate succinylase (incomplete)	
AJ007732	ppc; secG; ami; ocd; soxA	Phosphoenopyruvate carboxylase; ?; high affinity ammonium uptake protein; putative ornithine-cyclodecarboxylase; sarcosine oxidase	Jakoby, M. et al. "Nitrogen regulation in Corynebacterium glutamicum; Isolation of genes involved in biochemical characterization of corresponding proteins." <i>FEMS Microbiol.</i> 173(2):303-310 (1999)
AJ010319	flsY; glnB; glnD; sfp; amiP	Involved in cell division; PII protein; uridylyltransferase (uridyl)-removing enzyme; signal recognition particle; low affinity ammonium uptake protein	
AJ132968	cni	Chloramphenicol acetyl transferase	
AJ224946	mqo	L-malate: quinone oxidoreductase	Molemaa, D. et al. "Biochemical and genetic characterization of the membrane-associated malate dehydrogenase (acepD) from Corynebacterium glutamicum." <i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> 254(2):395-403 (1998)
AJ238250	ndh	NADH dehydrogenase	Lichinger, T. et al "Biochemical and biophysical characterization of the cell wall protein of Corynebacterium glutamicum. The channel is formed by a low molecular mass polypeptide." <i>Biochemistry</i> , 37(43):15024-15032 (1998)
AJ238703	porA	Porin	Venec, A. A. et al. "Isolation and characterization of IS31831, a transposable element from Corynebacterium glutamicum." <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> 11(4):739-746 (1994)
DI7429		Transposable element IS31831	

Table 2, Page 3

GenBank® Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
D84102	odhA	2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase	Usuda, Y. et al. "Molecular cloning of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> (Brevibacterium lecoqfermentum) <i>AJ12036</i>) <i>odhA</i> gene encoding a novel type of 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142, 3347-3354 (1996)
E01358	hdh, hk	Homocysteine dehydrogenase; homocysteine kinase	Kaisumata, R. et al. "Production of L-threonine and L-isoleucine," Patent: JP 1987232392-A 1 10/12/87
E01359		Upstream of the start codon of homoserine kinase gene	Kaisumata, R. et al. "Production of L-threonine and L-isoleucine," Patent: JP 1987232392-A 2 10/12/87
E01375		Tryptophan operon	Matsuji, K. et al. "Tryptophan operon, peptide and protein coded thereby, Leader peptide; anthranilate synthase
E01376	mpf, mpfE		Matsuji, K. et al. "Tryptophan operon gene expression and production of tryptophan," Patent: JP 1987244382-A 1 10/24/87
E01377		Promoter and operator regions of tryptophan operon	Matsuji, K. et al. "Tryptophan operon, peptide and protein coded thereby, utilization of tryptophan operon gene expression and production of tryptophan," Patent: JP 1987244382-A 1 10/24/87
E03937		Biotin synthase	Hatakeyama, K. et al. "DNA fragment containing gene capable of coding biotin synthetase and its utilization," Patent: JP 1992278088-A 1 10/02/92
E04040		Diamino pelargonic acid aminotransferase	Kohama, K. et al. "Gene coding diamino pelargonic acid aminotransferase and desthiobiotin synthetase and its utilization," Patent: JP 1992330284-A 1 11/18/92
E04041		Desthiobiotin synthetase	Kohama, K. et al. "Gene coding diamino pelargonic acid aminotransferase and desthiobiotin synthetase and its utilization," Patent: JP 1992330284-A 1 11/18/92
E04307		Flavum aspartase	Kurusu, Y. et al. "Gene DNA coding aspartase and utilization thereof," Patent: JP 1993030977-A 1 02/09/93
E04376		Isocitric acid lyase	Kaisumata, R. et al. "Gene manifestation controlling DNA," Patent: JP 199306782-A 3 03/09/93
E04377		Isocitric acid lyase N-terminal fragment	Kaisumata, R. et al. "Gene manifestation controlling DNA," Patent: JP 199306782-A 3 03/09/93
E04484		Prephenate dehydratase	Solouchi, N. et al. "Production of L-phenylalanine by fermentation," Patent: JP 1993076352-A 2 03/30/93
E05108		Aspartokinase	Fujimoto, N. et al. "Gene DNA coding Aspartokinase and its use," Patent: JP 1993183366-A 1 07/27/93
E05112		Dihydro-dipicarinate synthetase	Hatakeyama, K. et al. "Gene DNA coding dihydro-dipicarinate acid synthetase and its use," Patent: JP 1993184371-A 1 07/27/93

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
E05776	Diaminopimelic acid dehydrogenase	Kobayashi, M et al. "Gene DNA coding Diaminopimelic acid dehydrogenase and its use," Patent. JP 1993284970-A 1 11/02/93	
E05779	Threonine synthase	Kohama, K. et al. "Gene DNA coding threonine synthase and its use," Patent. JP 1993284972-A 1 11/02/93	
E06110	Prephenate dehydratase	Kikuchi, T. et al. "Production of L-phenylalanine by fermentation method," Patent. JP 1993344881-A 1 12/27/93	
E06111	Mutated Prephenate dehydratase	Kikuchi, T. et al. "Production of L-phenylalanine by fermentation method," Patent. JP 1993344881-A 1 12/27/93	
E06146	Acetylhydroxy acid synthetase	Inui, M. et al. "Gene capable of coding Acetylhydroxy acid synthetase and its use," Patent. JP 1993344893-A 1 12/27/93	
E06825	Aspartokinase	Sugimoto, M. et al. "Mutant aspartokinase gene," Patent. JP 1994062866-A 1 03/08/94	
E06826	Mutated aspartokinase alpha subunit	Sugimoto, M. et al. "Mutant aspartokinase gene," Patent. JP 1994062866-A 1 03/08/94	
E06827	Mutated aspartokinase alpha subunit	Sugimoto, M. et al. "Mutant aspartokinase gene," Patent. JP 1994062866-A 1 03/08/94	
E07701	sccY	Honno, N. et al. "Gene DNA participating in integration of membranous protein to membrane," Patent. JP 1994169780-A 1 06/21/94	
E08177	Aspartokinase	Saito, Y. et al. "Genetic DNA capable of coding Aspartokinase released from feedback inhibition and its utilization," Patent. JP 1994261766-A 1 09/20/94	
E08178, E08179, E08180, E08181, E08182	Feedback inhibition-released Aspartokinase	Saito, Y. et al. "Genetic DNA capable of coding Aspartokinase released from feedback inhibition and its utilization," Patent. JP 1994261766-A 1 09/20/94	
E08232	Acetylhydroxy acid isomerase	Inui, M. et al. "Gene DNA coding acetylhydroxy acid isomerase," Patent. JP 1994277067-A 1 10/04/94	
E08234	sccE	Asai, Y. et al. "Gene DNA coding for translocation machinery of protein," Patent. JP 1994277073-A 1 10/04/94	
E08643	F7 aminotransferase and desulfoholofoin synthetase promoter region	Hatakeyama, K. et al. "DNA fragment having promoter function in coryneform bacterium," Patent. JP 1995031476-A 1 02/03/95	
E08646	Biotin synthetase	Hatakeyama, K. et al. "DNA fragment having promoter function in coryneform bacterium," Patent. JP 1995031476-A 1 02/03/95	

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
E08649		Aspartase	Kohama, K. et al. "DNA fragment having promoter function in coryneform bacterium," Patent. JP 1995031478-A 1 0203/95
E08900		Dihydrodipicolinate reductase	Madoni, M. et al. "DNA fragment containing gene coding Dihydrodipicolinate acid reductase and utilization thereof," Patent. JP 199075578-A 1 03/20/95
E08901		Diaminopimelic acid decarboxylase	Madoni, M. et al. "DNA fragment containing gene coding Diaminopimelic acid decarboxylase and utilization thereof," Patent. JP 199075579-A 1 03/20/95
E12594		Serine hydroxymethyltransferase	Harakeyama, K. et al. "Production of L-tryptophan," Patent. JP 1997028391-A 1 02/04/97
E12760, E12759, E12758		transposase	Moriya, M. et al. "Amplification of gene using artificial transposon," Patent. JP 1997070291-A 03/11/97
E12764		Arginyl-tRNA synthetase; diaminopimelic acid decarboxylase	Moriya, M. et al. "Amplification of gene using artificial transposon," Patent. JP 1997070291-A 03/11/97
E12767		Dihydrodipicolinic acid synthetase	Moriya, M. et al. "Amplification of gene using artificial transposon," Patent. JP 1997070291-A 03/11/97
E12770		aspartokinase	Moriya, M. et al. "Amplification of gene using artificial transposon," Patent. JP 1997070291-A 03/11/97
E12773		Dihydrodipicolinic acid reductase	Moriya, M. et al. "Amplification of gene using artificial transposon," Patent. JP 1997070291-A 03/11/97
E13655		Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	Harakeyama, K. et al. "Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and DNA capable of coding the same," Patent. JP 1997224661-A 1 09/02/97
L01508	IlvA	Thiorenone dehydratase	Morckel, B. et al. "Functional and structural analysis of the thiorenone dehydratase of Corynebacterium glutamicum," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 174:8065-8072 (1992)
L07603	EC 4.2.1.15	3-deoxy-D-arabinohexitulosonate-7-phosphate synthase	Chen, C. et al. "The cloning and nucleotide sequence of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> 3-deoxy-D-arabinohexitulosonate-7-phosphate synthase gene," <i>FEBS Microbiol. Lett.</i> , 107:223-230 (1993)
L09232	IlvB; ilvN; ilvC	Acetylhydroxy acid synthase large subunit; Acetylhydroxy acid synthase small subunit; Acetylhydroxy acid isomerase/eductase	Keilhauer, C. et al. "Isoleucine synthesis in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : molecular analysis of the ilvB-ilvN-ilvC operon," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 175(17),5595-5603 (1993)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
L18874	PsM	Phosphoenolpyruvate sugar phosphotransferase	Fouet, A. et al. "Bacillus subtilis sucrose-specific enzyme II of the phosphotransferase system: expression in Escherichia coli and homology to enzymes II from citric bacteria," <i>PNAS USA</i> , 84(24): 8773-8777 (1987); Lee, J.K. et al. "Nucleotide sequence of the gene encoding the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> mannose enzyme II and analyses of the deduced protein sequence," <i>FEBS Microbiol Lett</i> , 119(1-2):137-145 (1994)
L27123	aceB	Malate synthase	Lee, H.S. et al. "Molecular characterization of aceB, a gene encoding malate synthase in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>J Microbiol Biotechnol</i> , 4(4): 256-263 (1994)
L27126		Pyruvate kinase	Jetten, M. S. et al. "Structural and functional analysis of pyruvate kinase from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Appl. Environ Microbiol.</i> , 60(7):2501-2507 (1994)
L28760	aceA	Isocitrate lyase	Ogizawa, J.A. et al. "Molecular cloning, DNA sequence analysis, and characterization of the <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> dxR from <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> ," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 177(2):465-467 (1995)
L35906	dxR	Diphtheria toxin repressor	Follettie, M.T. et al. "Molecular cloning and nucleotide sequence of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> phcA gene," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 167:695-702 (1986)
M13774		Peptidylate dehydratase	Park, Y-H. et al. "Phylogenetic analysis of the coryneform bacteria by 5S rRNA sequences," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 169:1801-1806 (1987)
M16175	5S rRNA		Sano, K. et al. "Structure and function of the trp operon control regions of <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> , a glutamic-acid-producing bacterium," <i>Gene</i> , 52:191-200 (1987)
M16663	trpE	Anthranilate synthase, 5' end	Sano, K. et al. "Structure and function of the trp operon control regions of <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> , a glutamic-acid-producing bacterium," <i>Gene</i> , 52:191-200 (1987)
M16664	trpA	Tryptophan synthase, 3' end	O'Regan, M. et al. "Cloning and nucleotide sequence of the trp operon control regions of the <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> , a glutamic-acid-producing bacterium," <i>Gene</i> , 52:191-200 (1987)
M25819		Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase	O'Regan, M. et al. "Cloning and nucleotide sequence of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> A TCC13032," <i>Gene</i> , 77(2):237-251 (1989)
M85106		23S rRNA gene insertion sequence	Roller, C. et al. "Gram-positive bacteria with a high DNA G+C content are characterized by a common insertion within their 23S rRNA genes," <i>J. Gen Microbiol.</i> , 138:1167-1175 (1992)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
M85107, M85108		23S rRNA gene insertion sequence	Rollet, C. et al. "Gram-positive bacteria with a high DNA G+C content are characterized by a common insertion within their 23S rRNA genes," <i>J. Gen. Microbiol.</i> , 138:1167-1175 (1992)
M89931	aecD; <i>umQ</i> , <i>yhhw</i>	Beta C-S lyase, branched-chain amino acid uptake carrier, hypothetical protein <i>yhhw</i>	Rossol, I. et al. "The <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> <i>acuD</i> gene encodes a C-S lyase with alpha, beta-elimination activity that degrades aminoethylcysteine," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 174(9):2968-2977 (1992); Taurch, A. et al. "Isoleucine uptake in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ATCC 13032 is directed by the <i>bumQ</i> gene product," <i>Arch. Microbiol.</i> , 169(4):303-312 (1998)
SJ9299	trp	Leader gene (promoter)	Henry, D.M. et al. "Cloning of the <i>trp</i> gene cluster from a tryptophan hyperproducing strain of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : identification of a mutation in the <i>trp</i> leader sequence," <i>Appl. Environ. Microbiol.</i> , 59(3):791-799 (1993)
U11545	trpD	Anthraniolate phosphoribosyltransferase	O'Gara, J.P. and Dominic, L.K. (1994) Complete nucleotide sequence of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ATCC 21850 <i>trpD</i> gene. "Thesis, Microbiology Department, University College Galway, Ireland.
U13922	<i>cblM</i> ; <i>cblR</i> , <i>cblQ</i>	Putative type II S-cysteine methyltransferase; putative type II restriction endonuclease; putative type I or type III restriction endonuclease	Schaefer, A. et al. "Cloning and characterization of a DNA region encoding a stress-sensitive restriction system from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ATCC 13032 and analysis of its role in intergeneric conjugation with <i>Escherichia coli</i> ," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 176(23):7309-7319 (1994); Schaefer, A. et al. "The <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum cblM</i> gene encoding a S-cysteine in an MtrBC-deficient <i>Escherichia coli</i> strain," <i>Gene</i> , 203(2):95-101 (1997)
U14965	<i>rcvA</i>		Ankri, S. et al. "Mutations in the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> proline biosynthetic pathway: A natural bypass of the proA step," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(15):4412-4419 (1996)
U31224	<i>npx</i>		Ankri, S. et al. "Mutations in the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> proline biosynthetic pathway: A natural bypass of the proA step," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(15):4412-4419 (1996)
U31225	<i>proC</i>	L-proline NADP+ 5-oxidoreductase	Ankri, S. et al. "Mutations in the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> proline biosynthetic pathway: A natural bypass of the proA step," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(15):4412-4419 (1996)
U31230	<i>obj</i> ; <i>proB</i> , <i>unkdh</i>	?gamma glutamyl kinase similar to D. isomer specific 2-hydroxyacid dehydrogenases	Ankri, S. et al. "Mutations in the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> proline biosynthetic pathway: A natural bypass of the proA step," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(15):4412-4419 (1996)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
U31281	bioB	Biotin synthase	Serebriiskii, I.G., "Two new members of the bio B superfamily: Cloning, sequencing and expression of bio B genes of <i>Methylobacillus flagellatum</i> and <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Gene</i> , 175:15-22 (1996)
U35023	thrR; accBC	Thiosulfate sulfurtransferase; acyl CoA carboxylase	Jager, W. et al. "A <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> gene encoding a two-domain protein similar to biotin carboxylases and biotin-carboxyl-carrier proteins," <i>Arch. Microbiol.</i> , 166(2):76-82 (1996)
U43555	cmr	Multidrug resistance protein	Jager, W. et al. "A <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> gene conferring multidrug resistance in the heterologous host <i>Escherichia coli</i> ," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 179(7):2449-2451 (1997)
U43536	cpxB	Heat shock ATP-binding protein	
U53587	aphA-3	3'5"-aminoglycoside phosphotransferase	
U89648		<i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> unidentified sequence involved in histidine biosynthesis, partial sequence	Matsuji, K. et al. "Complete nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the <i>Brevibacterium lactosfermentum</i> tryptophan operon," <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> , 14(24):10113-10114 (1986)
X04960	trpA; trpB; trpC; trpD; trpE; trpG; trpL	Tryptophan operon	Yeh, P. et al. "Nucleic sequence of the lysA gene of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and possible mechanisms for modulation of its expression," <i>Mol. Gen. Genet.</i> , 212(1):112-119 (1988)
X07563	lysA	DAI' decarboxylase (meso-diaminopimelate decarboxylase, EC 4.1.1.20)	Eikmanns, B.J. et al. "The Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase gene of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : Molecular cloning, nucleotide sequence, and expression," <i>Mol. Gen. Genet.</i> , 218(2):330-339 (1989); Lepiniec, L. et al. "Sorghum Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase gene family: structure, function and molecular evolution," <i>Plant Mol. Biol.</i> , 21 (3):487-502 (1993)
X14274	EC 4.1.1.31	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase	Von der Osten, C.H. et al. "Molecular cloning, nucleotide sequence and functional analysis of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> fda gene: structural comparison of C. glutamicum fuclose-1,6-biphosphate aldolase to class I and class II aldolases," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i>
X17113	fda	Fuclose-bisphosphate aldolase	Bonmassi, S. et al. "Nucleic sequence of the dapA gene from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> , 18(21):6121 (1990)
X53993	dppA	L,2,3-dihydrodipicolinate synthetase (EC 4.2.1.52)	

GeneRank TM Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
X54223		AttB-related site	Cianciotto, N. et al. "DNA sequence homology" between att B-related sites of <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> , <i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i> , <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> , and the attP site of lambda corynephage," <i>FEMS Microbiol. Lett.</i> , 66:299-302 (1990)
X54740	argS; lysA	Arginyl-tRNA synthetase; Diaminopimelate decarboxylase	Marcel, T. et al. "Nucleotide sequence and organization of the upstream region of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> lysA gene," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 4(11):1819-1830 (1990)
X55994	trpL; trpE	Putative leader peptide, anthranilate synthase component 1	Heery, D. M. et al. "Nucleotide sequence of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> trpE gene," <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> , 18(23):7138 (1990)
X56037	thrC	Threonine synthase	Han, K. S. et al. "The molecular structure of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> threonine synthase gene," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 4(10):1693-1702 (1990)
X56075	attB-related site	Attachment site	Cianciotto, N. et al. "DNA sequence homology between att B-related sites of <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> , <i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i> , <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> , and the attP site of lambda corynephage," <i>FEMS Microbiol. Lett.</i> , 66:299-302 (1990)
X57226	lysC-alpha; lysC-beta; asd	Aspartokinase-alpha subunit; Aspartokinase-beta subunit; aspartate beta semialdehyde dehydrogenase	Kalinowski, J. et al. "Genetic and biochemical analysis of the Aspartokinase from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 5(5):1197-1204 (1991); Kalinowski, J. et al. "Aspartokinase genes lysC alpha and lysC beta overlap and are adjacent to the aspartate beta-semialdehyde dehydrogenase gene and in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Mol. Gen. Genet.</i> , 224(3):317-324 (1990)
X59403	gap-PGK; lpi	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate: phosphoglycerate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase	Eikmanns, B.J. "Identification, sequence analysis, and expression of a <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> gene cluster encoding the three glycolytic enzymes glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, 3-phosphoglycerate kinase, and triosephosphate isomerase," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 174(19):6076-6086 (1992)
X59404	gdh	Glutamate dehydrogenase	Bormann, E.R. et al. "Molecular analysis of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> gdh gene encoding glutamate dehydrogenase," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 6(3):317-326 (1992)
X60312	lysI	L-lysine permease	Sepp-Feldhaus, A. H. et al. "Molecular analysis of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> lysI gene involved in lysine uptake," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 5(12):2995-3005 (1991)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
X66078	csp1	Ps1 protein	Joliff, G. et al. "Cloning and nucleotide sequence of the csp1 gene encoding PS1, one of the two major secreted proteins of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : The deduced N-terminal region of PS1 is similar to the Mycobacterium antigen 85 complex," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 6(16):2349-2362 (1992).
X66112	ell	Citrate synthase	Eikmanns, B.J. et al. "Cloning sequence, expression and transcriptional analysis of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> glA gene encoding citrate synthase," <i>Microbiol.</i> , 140:1817-1828 (1994)
X67737	dapB	Dihydrodipicolinate reductase	Peyret, J.L. et al. "Characterization of the cspB gene encoding PS2, an ordered surface-layer protein in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 9(1):97-109 (1993)
X69103	csp2	Surface layer protein PS2	Bonamy, C. et al. "Identification of IS1206, a <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> IS3-related insertion sequence and phylogenetic analysis," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 14(3):571-581 (1994)
X69104		IS3 related insertion element	Patek, M. et al. "Leucine synthesis in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : enzyme activities, structure of leuA, and effect of leuA inactivation on lysine synthesis," <i>Appl. Environ. Microbiol.</i> , 60(1):133-140 (1994)
X70959	lcvA	Isopropylmalate synthase	Eikmanns, B.J. et al. "Cloning sequence analysis, expression, and inactivation of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> icd gene encoding isocitrate dehydrogenase and biochemical characterization of the enzyme," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 177(3):774-782 (1995)
X71489	icd	Isocitrate dehydrogenase (NADP+)	
X72055	GDH	Glutamic dehydrogenase (NADP+)	Heery, D.M. et al. "A sequence from a tryptophan-hyperproducing strain of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> encoding resistance to 5-methyltryptophan," <i>Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.</i> , 20(3):1255-1262 (1994)
X75083,	mttA	S-methyltryptophan resistance	Fitzpatrick, R. et al. "Construction and characterization of recA mutant strains of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and <i>Brevibacterium leucogenes</i> ," <i>Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.</i> , 42(4):575-580 (1994)
X75084			
X75085	recA		
X75504	aceA; thiX	Partial Isocitrate lyase; ?	Reinschel, D.J. et al. "Characterization of the isocitrate lyase gene from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and biochemical analysis of the enzyme," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 176(12):3474-3483 (1994)
X76875		ATPase beta-subunit	Judwig, W. et al. "Phylogenetic relationships of bacteria based on comparative sequence analysis of elongation factor Tu and ATP-synthase beta-subunit genes," <i>Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek</i> , 64:285-305 (1993)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
X77034	tu	Elongation factor Tu	Ludwig, W. et al. "Phylogenetic relationships of bacteria based on comparative sequence analysis of elongation factor Tu and λ TP-synthase beta-subunit genes," <i>Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek</i> , 64:285-305 (1993)
X77384	recA		Billman, J. et al. "Nucleotide sequence of a recA gene from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>DNA Seq.</i> , 4(6):403-404 (1994)
X78491	aceB	Malate synthase	Reinschkeid, D.J. et al. "Malate synthase from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> plasmid operon encoding phosphotransacetylase: sequence analysis," <i>Microbiology</i> , 140:3199-3108 (1994)
X80629	16S rDNA	16S ribosomal RNA	Rainey, P.A. et al. "Phylogenetic analysis of the genera <i>Rhodococcus</i> and <i>Norcardia</i> and evidence for the evolutionary origin of the genus <i>Norcardia</i> from within the radiation of <i>Rhodococcus</i> species," <i>Microbiol.</i> , 141:523-528 (1995)
X81191	gluA; gluB; gluC; gluD	Glutamate uptake system	Kronemeyer, W. et al. "Structure of the gluABCD cluster encoding the glutamate uptake system of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>J Bacteriol.</i> , 177(5):1152-1158 (1995)
X81379	dapE	Succinyl diaminopimelate desuccinylase	Wehmann, A. et al. "Analysis of different DNA fragments of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> complementing dapE of <i>Escherichia coli</i> ," <i>Microbiology</i> , 40:3349-3356 (1994)
X82061	16S rDNA	16S ribosomal RNA	Ruimy, R. et al. "Phylogeny of the genus <i>Corynebacterium</i> deduced from analyses of small-subunit ribosomal DNA sequences," <i>Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.</i> , 45(4):740-746 (1995)
X82928	asd; hisC	Aspartate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase; ?	Sechibjiski, I. et al. "Multicopy suppression by asd gene and osmotic stress-dependent complementation by heterologous proA in proA mutants," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 177(24):7255-7260 (1995)
X82929	proA	Gamma-glutamyl phosphate reductase	Sechibjiski, I. et al. "Multicopy suppression by asd gene and osmotic stress-dependent complementation by heterologous proA in proA mutants," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 177(24):7255-7260 (1995)
X84257	16S rDNA	16S ribosomal RNA	Pascual, C. et al. "Phylogenetic analysis of the genus <i>Corynebacterium</i> based on 16S rRNA gene sequences," <i>Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.</i> , 45(4):724-728 (1995)
X85965	aroP; dapE	Aromatic amino acid permease; ?	Wehrmann, A. et al. "Functional analysis of sequences adjacent to dapE of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> proline reveals the presence of aroP, which encodes the aromatic amino acid transporter," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 177(20):5991-5993 (1995)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
X86157	argB, argC, argD, argF, argJ	Acetylglutamate kinase; N-acetyl-gamma-glutamyl-phosphate reductase; acetylornithine aminotransferase; ornithine carbamoyltransferase; glutamate N-acetyltransferase	Sakanyan, V. et al. "Genes and enzymes of the acetyl cycle of arginine biosynthesis in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : enzyme evolution in the early steps of the arginine pathway." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:99-108 (1996)
X89084	par, ackA	Phosphate acetyltransferase, acetate kinase	Reinschid, D. J. et al. "Cloning, sequence analysis, expression and inactivation of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> pia-ack operon encoding phosphotransacetylase and acetate kinase." <i>Microbiology</i> , 145:503-513 (1999)
X89850	attB	Attachment site	Le Marre, C. et al. "Genetic characterization of site-specific integration functions of phi A112 infecting 'Arthrobacter autus C70'." <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> 178(7): 1996-2004 (1996)
X90356		Promoter fragment F1	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90357		Promoter fragment F2	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90358		Promoter fragment F10	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90359		Promoter fragment F13	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90360		Promoter fragment F22	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90361		Promoter fragment F34	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90362		Promoter fragment F37	Paek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif." <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)

Table 2, Page 13

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
X90363		Promoter fragment F43	Patek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90364		Promoter fragment F64	Patek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90365		Promoter fragment F75	Patek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90366		Promoter fragment PF101	Patek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90367		Promoter fragment PF104	Patek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X90368		Promoter fragment PF109	Patek, M. et al. "Promoters from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : cloning, molecular analysis and search for a consensus motif," <i>Microbiology</i> , 142:1297-1309 (1996)
X93513	amt	Ammonium transport system	Siewe, R.M. et al. "Functional and genetic characterization of the (methyl) ammonium uptake carrier of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> , 271(10):5398-5403 (1996)
X93514	bfp	Glycine betaine transport system	Peter, J. et al. "Isolation, characterization, and expression of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> bfp gene, encoding the transport system for the compatible solute glycine betaine," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(17):5229-5234 (1996)
X93649	orf4		Patek, M. et al. "Identification and transcriptional analysis of the dapB-ORF2-dapA-ORF4 operon of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> , encoding two enzymes involved in L-lysine synthesis," <i>Biotechnol. Lett.</i> , 19:1113-1117 (1997)
X96471	lysE; lysG	Lysine exporter protein, Lysine export regulator protein	Vrijic, M. et al. "A new type of transporter with a new type of cellular function: L-lysine export from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 22(5):815-826 (1996)

Table 2, Page 14

GenBank® Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
X96580	pamB, pamC; xylB	3-methyl-2-oxobutanoate hydroxymethyltransferase; pantoate-beta-alanide ligase; xylulokinase	Sahn, H. et al. "D-pantothenate synthesis in <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and use of pamBC and genes encoding L-valine synthesis for D-pantothenate overproduction," <i>Appl. Environ. Microbiol.</i> , 65(5):1973-1979 (1999)
X96962 X99289		Insertion sequence IS207 and transposase Elongation factor P	Ramos, A. et al. "Cloning, sequencing and expression of the gene encoding elongation factor P in the amino-acid producer <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> (<i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ATCC 13869)," <i>Gene</i> , 198:217-222 (1997)
Y00140	thiB	Homoserine kinase	Matos, L.M. et al. "Nucleotide sequence of the homoserine kinase (thiB) gene of the <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> ," <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> , 15(9):3922 (1987)
Y00151	dhb	Meso-diaminopimelate D-dehydrogenase (EC 1.4.1.16)	Ishino, S. et al. "Nucleotide sequence of the meso-diaminopimelate D-dehydrogenase gene from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> , 15(9):3917 (1987)
Y00476	thiA	Homoserine dehydrogenase	Matos, L.M. et al. "Nucleotide sequence of the homoserine dehydrogenase (thiA) gene of the <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> ," <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> , 15(24):10598 (1987)
Y00546	hom; thrB	Homoserine dehydrogenase; homoserine kinase	Peoples, O.P. et al. "Nucleotide sequence and fine structural analysis of the <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum hom-thrB</i> operon," <i>Mol. Microbiol.</i> , 2(1):63-72 (1988)
Y08964	muuC, ftsQ/divD; ftsZ	UPD-N-acetylglucosamine-4-epimerase; division initiation protein or cell division protein; cell division protein	Homuth, M. P. et al. "Identification, characterization, and chromosomal organization of the ftsZ gene from <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> ," <i>Mol. Gen. Genet.</i> , 259(1):97-104 (1998)
Y09163	pulP	High affinity proline transport system	Pelz, H. et al. "Isolation of the pulP gene of <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> and characterization of a low-affinity uptake system for compatible solutes," <i>Arch. Microbiol.</i> , 168(2):143-151 (1997)
Y09348	pyc	Pyruvate carboxylase	Pelz-S-Wendisch, P.G. et al. "Pyruvate carboxylase from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> : characterization, expression and inactivation of the pyc gene," <i>Microbiology</i> , 144:915-927 (1998)
Y09578	leuB	3-isopropylmalate dehydrogenase	Palek, M. et al. "Analysis of the leuB gene from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> ," <i>Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.</i> , 50(1):42-47 (1998)
Y12472		Attachment site bacteriophage Phi-16	Moreau, S. et al. "Site-specific integration of corynophage Phi-16: The construction of an integration vector," <i>Microbiol.</i> , 145:539-548 (1999)

GenBank™ Accession No.	Gene Name	Gene Function	Reference
Y12537	proP	Proline/ectoine uptake system protein	Peter, H. et al. "Corynebacterium glutamicum is equipped with four secondary carriers for compatible solutes. Identification, sequencing, and characterization of the proline/ectoine uptake system, ProP, and the ectoine/proline/glycine betaine carrier, EcIP," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 180(22):6005-6012 (1998)
Y13221	glnA	Glutamine synthetase 1	Jakoby, M. et al. "Isolation of Corynebacterium glutamicum glnA gene encoding glutamine synthetase 1," <i>FEMS Microbiol Lett.</i> , 154(1):81-88 (1997)
Y16642	lpd	Dihydrolipopamide dehydrogenase	Moreau, S. et al. "Analysis of the integration functions of φJ304L. An integrase module among corynphages," <i>Virology</i> , 253(1): 150-159 (1999)
Y18059		Attachment site Corynephage 304L	Oguiza, J. A. et al. "A gene encoding arginyl-tRNA synthetase is located in the upstream region of the lysA gene in <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> . Regulation of argS-LysA cluster expression by argininc," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 175(22):7356-7362 (1993)
221501	argS; lysA	Arginyl-tRNA synthetase; diaminopimelate decarboxylase (partial)	Pisabarro, A. et al. "A cluster of three genes (dapA, orf2, and dapB) of <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> encodes dihydridopicolinate reductase, and a third polypeptide of unknown function," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 175(9):2743-2749 (1993)
221502	dapA; dapB	Dihydridopicolinate synthase; dihydridopicolinate reductase	Malumbres, M. et al. "Analysis and expression of the thrC gene of the encoded threonine synthase," <i>Appl. Environ. Microbiol.</i> , 60(7):2209-2219 (1994)
229563	thrC	Threonine synthase	Oguiza, J. A. et al. "Multiple sigma factor genes in <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> . Characterization of sigA and sigB," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(2):550-553 (1996)
246753	16S rDNA	Gene for 16S ribosomal RNA	Oguiza, J. A. et al. "The galE gene encoding the UDP-galactose 4-epimerase is coupled transcriptionally to the dmdR gene," <i>Gene</i> , 177:103-107 (1996)
249822	sigA	SigA sigma factor	Oguiza, J. A. et al. "Multiple sigma factor genes in <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> : Characterization of sigA and sigB," <i>J. Bacteriol.</i> , 178(2):550-553 (1996)
249823	galE; dmdR	Catalytic activity UDP-galactose 4-epimerase; diphtheria toxin regulatory protein	Corcà, A. et al. "Cloning and characterization of an IS-like element present in the genome of <i>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</i> ATCC 13869," <i>Gene</i> , 170(1):91-94 (1996)
249824	orf1; sigB	?; SigB sigma factor	
266534		Transposase	

¹ A sequence for this gene was published in the indicated reference. However, the sequence obtained by the inventors of the present application is significantly longer than the published version. It is believed that the published version relied on an incorrect start codon, and thus represents only a fragment of the actual coding region.

TABLE 3: Corynebacterium and Brevibacterium Strains Which May be Used in the Practice of the Invention

Strain	Species	Type	Source	Isolate No.
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	21054		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19350		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19351		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19352		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19353		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19354		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19355		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	19356		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	21055		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	21077		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	21553		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	21580		
Brevibacterium	ammoniagenes	39101		
Brevibacterium	butanicum	21196		
Brevibacterium	divaricatum	21792	P928	
Brevibacterium	flavum	21474		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21129		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21518		
Brevibacterium	flavum		B11474	
Brevibacterium	flavum		B11472	
Brevibacterium	flavum	21127		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21128		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21427		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21473		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21517		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21526		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21529		
Brevibacterium	flavum	21127		

<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>flavum</i>	21127	B11478
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>flavum</i>		B11474
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>halophilum</i>	15527	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>ketoglutamicum</i>	21004	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>ketoglutamicum</i>	21089	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>ketosoreductum</i>	21914	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>		70
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>		74
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>		77
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>		
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21798	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21799	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21800	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21801	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>		B11470
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>		B11471
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21086	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21420	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	21086	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>lactofermentum</i>	31269	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>linens</i>	9174	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>linens</i>	19391	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>linens</i>	8377	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>paraffinolyticum</i>		11160
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spic.</i>		
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	14604	717.73
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21860	717.73
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21864	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21865	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21866	
<i>Brevibacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	19240	

<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>acecetylidophilum</i>	21476
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>aceetoacetylidophilum</i>	13870
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>uretetylidophilum</i>	B11473
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>acetoglutamicum</i>	B11475
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>acetoglutamicum</i>	15806
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>acetoglutamicum</i>	21491
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>acetoglutamicum</i>	31270
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>acetophilum</i>	RJ3671
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>ammoniogenes</i>	6872
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>ammoniogenes</i>	15511
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>suijokense</i>	21496
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	14067
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	39137
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21254
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21255
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	31830
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	13032
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	14305
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	15455
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	13058
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	13059
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	13060
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21492
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21513
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21526
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21543
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	13287
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21851
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21253
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21514
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21516
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21299

Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21300
Corynbacterium	glutamicum	19684
Corymbacterium	glutamicum	21488
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21649
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21650
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19223
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	13869
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21157
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21158
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21159
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21355
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	31808
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21674
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21562
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21563
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21564
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21565
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21566
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21567
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21568
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21569
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21570
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21571
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21572
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21573
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	21579
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19049
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19050
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19051
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19052
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19053
Corynebacterium	glutamicum	19054

<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19055
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19056
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19057
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19058
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19059
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19060
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	19185
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	13286
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21515
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21527
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21544
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21492
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	B8183
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	B8182
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	B12416
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	B12417
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	B12418
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	B11476
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>glutamicum</i>	21608
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>lilium</i>	P973
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>nitrilophilus</i>	21419
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	P4445
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	P4446
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	31088
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	31089
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	31090
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	31090
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	1593A
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21857
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21862
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>spec.</i>	21863

ATCC: American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD, USA

FERM: Fermentation Research Institute, Chiba, Japan

NRRL: ARS Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, IL, USA

CECT: Colección Española de Cultivos Típico, Valencia, Spain

NCIMB: National Collection of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Ltd., Aberdeen, UK

CBS: Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultuuren, Baarn, NL

NCTC: National Collection of Type Cultures, London, UK

DSM2: Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen, Braunschweig, Germany

For reference see Sugawara, H et al. (1993) World directory of collections of cultures of microorganisms. Bacteria, fungi and yeasts (4th edn), World federation for culture collections world data center on microorganisms, Saitama, Japan.

>>RXA01198-amino acid sequence

(1-303, translated) 101 residues

MIVAFSVAPT VTDNPDAEMA DAVTEAIRIV RASGLPNETN AMFTLIEGEW DEVMAVIKEA TEAISRVSPR
TSLVIKADIR PGHTGQLTRK VEAVEEILAR D

>RXA01198-nucleotide sequence A: upstream

TTCGGTAGACATGGCTTAATTTAGGCATAGCAGGTGGGGAATATTGAGGATTGGCAAGCTAGTCATCACATGCC
AACCCCAAGGTAGGGTGGCAGAT

>RXA01198-nucleotide sequence B: coding region

ATGATTGTTGCTTTCTGTAGCCCCGACTGTTACTGATAATCCAGATGCTGAGATGGCCGATGCGGTACCGGAGGC
GATTCGAATCGTCCGGCATCGGGCTGCCATTGAAACTAACCGCATGTCACGCTCATTGAGGGGAGTGGATG
AGGTGATGGCGGTGATTAAGGAGGCCACTGAGCCGATCTCTAGGGTATCTCCGCGTACATCGTTGTAATTAGGCT
GATATTCGTCCGGACACACTGGCAATTGACGAGGAAGGTGGAGGCGGTGGAGGAACGCCAGCTAGGGAT

>RXA01198-nucleotide sequence C: downstream

TAGCTTGACTTAAACTTGTG

>>RXA00930-amino acid sequence

(1-753, translated) 251 residues

MSGHSKWATT KHKKAAANDAK RGKEFAKLICK NIEVAARTGG GDPSANPTLD DMIKKAKKAS VPNDNIERAR
KRGSGEEACGG ADWMNIMYEG YGPNGVAMILI ECLTDNRNRA ATEVRTAMTK NGGNLGESGS VSYMFRTRGV
VTVQKGDLSE DDVLMAVLEA GAEVEVDNGD LFEVTCAPTD IQAVRDALVE AGIEVEDSES DFRASVQVPL
DADGARKIFK LVDALEDSDD VQNVYTNIDL SDEVLTLEEN D

>RXA00930-nucleotide sequence A: upstream

ACGGCGCACACACATTGGTGGTATTGAGCTATCTGGGCTGCGTGAGAAACCATTTCCGGTGGATGATGGA
AGCTAGACGACGAAAGGGAGCAT

>RXA00930-nucleotide sequence B: coding region

ATGTCTGGCCACTCAAATGGCGACTACCAAGCACAAGAAGGCTGCTAACGACGCCAAGCGAGGCAAGGAATTG
CAAGCTGATCAAGAACATCGAAGTTGGCGCACGTACAGGCGGTGGAGATCCGTCTGCCAACCCAACGCTTGATGACA
TGATCAAGAAAGCCAAGAAGGCTTCTGTGCCAACGATAACATCGAACGTGCACGCAAGCGTGGCTCCGGCGAAGAA
GCTGGTGGCGCTGACTGGATGAACATCATGTACGAGGGATAACGGCCCCAACGGCGTTGCCATGCTTATCGAGTGTCT
GACCGACAACCGTAACCGCGCAGCTACCGAACGGTGTGTCACCGTACAAAAGGGCGATCTTAGTGAAGATGACGTGCTC
GTTCCGTGTCCTACATGTTACCCCGACCGGTGTGTCACCGTACAAAAGGGCGATCTTAGTGAAGATGACGTGCTC
ATGGCTGTTCTTGAAGCTGGTGTGAAGAAGTCAACGACAACGGCGATCTGTTGAGGTTACCTGGCACCAACTGA
CATTCAAGGCTGTTCGCGACGCACTCGTGGAAGCTGGCATTGAAGTAGAAGATTCTGAATCAGACTTCCGGCATCTG
TTCAGGTCCCCCTGGACGCTGACGGTGCACGCCAACGATCTCAAGCTTGTGGACGCCGTGGAAGATTCCGACGATGTG
CAAAACGTCTACACCAACATCGACTTGAGCGATGAGGTTTGACAGAGCTGGAAACGAC

>RXA00930-nucleotide sequence C: downstream

TAGTTCGTATTTCCGCACTCCG

>>RXA00657-amino acid sequence

(1-903, translated) 301 residues

MST EDIVVVAVDG SDASKQAVRW AANTANKRGI PLRLASSYTM PQFLYAEGMV PPQELFDDIQ
AEALEKINEA RDIAHEVAPE IKIGHTIAEG SPIDMLLEMS PDATMIVMGS RGLGGLSGMV MGSVSGAVVS
HAKCPVVVVR EDSAVNEDSK YCPVVVGVDG SEVSQATEY AFAAEEARGA ELVAVHTWMD MQVQASLAGL
AAAQQQWDEV ERQQTDMILIE RLAPLVEKYP SVTVKKIITR DRPVRALAEA SENAQLLVVG SHRGCCFKGM
LLGSTSRLALL QSAPCPMMVV RPPEKIKK

>RXA00657-nucleotide sequence A: upstream

GATCATGAGTTTCCACGAACTGTAACGCAGGATTCACCAATCAATGAAAGGTCGACCGAC

>RXA00657-nucleotide sequence B: coding region

ATGAGCACTGAAGACATTGTCGTCGTAGCAGTAGATGGCTCGGACGCCCTAAAACAAGCTGTTGGTGGCTGCAA
TACCGCCAACAAACGTGGCATTCCACTTCGCTGGCTCCAGCTACACCATGCCTCAGTTCCCTACGCAGAGGGAA
TGGTTCCACCACAAGAGCTTTCGATGACCTCCAGGCCGAAGCCCTGGAAAAGATTAACGAAGCCGTGACATGCC
CATGAGGTAGGCCAGAAAATCAAGATCGGGCACACCATCGCTGAAGGCAGTCCCATCGACATGCTGTTGGAAATGTC
TCCCGATGCCACAATGATCGTCATGGGTTCCCGGGACTCGGCGACTCTCCGAATGGTCATGGCTCCGTCTCCG
GTGCACTGGTCAGCCACGCAAAGTGTCCAGTCGTTGTGTCCGTGAAGACAGCGCAGTCAACGAAGACAGCAAGTAC
GGCCCAAGTCGTCGTGGATGGCTCCGAAGTCTCCAACAGGAACCGAACAGGCATCAGTCAGTCCGTCTTCAGCTG
TCGTGGCGCCAACTCGTTGCAGTTCACACCTGGATGGACATGCAGGTACAGGCATCAGTCAGTCCGTCTTCAGCTG
CTCAACAGCAGTGGGATGAAGTGGAACGTCAGCAAACCGACATGCTGATCGAACGCCCTCGCACCCTGGTGGAAAAG
TACCCAAGTGTAAACCGTCAAGAAGATCATCACCCGTGACCGCCCAGTCGCGACTTCAGAAGCATCTGAAAACGC
CCAGCTCCTAGTCGTTGGTCCCAGGTCTGGCGGATTTAAGGGCATGCTCCTGGCTCCACCTCCCGCGCACTGC
TGCAATCCGCACCGTGCCAATGATGGTGGTCCGCCCCACCTGAGAAGATTAAGAAG

>RXA00657-nucleotide sequence C: downstream

TAGTTCTTTAAGTTCGATGC

>>RXA00555-amino acid sequence
(1-891, translated) 297 residues

SGGKRSEQND AVFEFAAWLA RTSDINVRGI TTFIRPWPS SISKLGGKYH KWYKNLDSYY RSRTIKGLKE
AGVEKSQWDD DVSFVVDGPS ESTLLTHAAE EFEADLILLG SDATAPKGRF LASSTADALL HSSPVPLGLV
PRGVKLSKKG VTRVNYAFTN ESDDFEQGLR SSAELATNWN VPLRLAFSP TGITSAPTSR SLDISTELSS
EWRELTTLAMI DRARDGVLTD HPNLSVSSET GSGWGWSGAI DALRWKGDL LCMGSHRTDT LSRVFGSET
MEIIRNSPVP TIIYPGL

>RXA00555-nucleotide sequence B: coding region

TCGGGTGGAAACGTAGTGAACAAAATGATGCTGTTTGAGTCGCCCATGGCTAGCTCGTACCCAGACATCAA
TGTTCGTGGAATCACAACCTTCATACGCCCTGGCCGTCTCCATCAGTAAGCTGGAGGAAAATATCATAAGT
GGTATAAGAATTTAGATTCTTACCGCAGTCGCACGATCAAGGGACTCAAAGAGGCCGGAGTTGAGAAGTCCAA
TGGGACGATGATGTTAGTTCTGAGATGGTCCTCTGAATCCACGCTGCTCACCCATGCTGCTGAAGAATTGCA
AGCGGACCTCATTCTGCTGGCTCTGATGCCGACCGCACAAAAGGCCGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCACCGCAGATGCC
TCCTTCACTCCTCGCCCCGTCCCACCTAGGACTTGTGCCCGAGGGGTGAAGCTTCCAAAAGGGTGTCAACCGCGTC
AACTACGCTTTCACCAATGAAAGCGATGACTTGTGAGCAAGGTTACGCTCTCCGCGAGCTGCCACCAATTGGAA
CGTTCCTCTCGGATCCTGCTTTTCACCCACAGGCATTACTTCCGCACCAACGTCCGGAGCTGGATATTCCA
CTGAGCTTCTCCGACTGGCGTGAACTAACGCTGCCATGCTGATCGAGGCCGTGATGGCGTCTCACAGACAC
CCAAACTTGAGCGTGAGCAGTGAAACCGGTCTGGCTGGGTTGGAGCCGTGCAATTGATGCTTGGATGGAAGAA
AGGTGACCTGCTGTGCATGGAAAGCCATCGCACAGACACCCCTTCACGTGCTTGTGGTTGGAAACAATGGAAA
TTATCCGAAACTCTCCTGTACCGACCATCATTATCCGGTCTT

>RXA00555-nucleotide sequence C: downstream
TAGGCTCTCCAACAGCAGAGGAC

>>RXA00338-amino acid sequence

(1-783, translated) 261 residues

VGITAGRPIA TRLLGGMDKW GVHVLPKDAA YLKKMLFDAG AGAIGDYREC AFEIEGTGQF RPVEGANPAE
GDVDKLFKSL ELRIEFVAPR NLRARLTSVL REAHPYEEPA FDIVEMHSAE SLENATGLGR VGELPEPMRL
ADFVQQVANN LPVTEWGVRA TGDPEQMVS R VAVSSGSCDS FLNDVIKLG V DVYVTSDLRH HPVDEYLREG
GPAVIDTAHW ASEFPWTSQA QEILQDKAPQ VEVDVISIRT DPWTMSARAV N

>RXA00338-nucleotide sequence B: coding region

GTCCGGCATCACGGCCGGCGACCCATCGCGACACGGCTTTAGGCCGCATGGACAAATGGGGCGTGCACGTTCTGCC
CAAGGATGCCAGCGTACCTAAAGAAGATGCTTTGCACGCAGGTGCCGGTGCATCGGCACACTACCGAGAGTGTGCCT
TTGAGATCGAAGGAACCGGGCAGTTAGGCCGTGGAGGGGGCGAATCGGCACAGGGGGACGTGCGATAAGCTTTT
AAATCCCTTGAGCTGCCATCGAGTTGTTGCACCGCGCAACCTGCACGCCGGCTCACGTCGGTGCCTGCCGGAGGC
TCATCCGTATGAGGAGCCTGCCTTCGATATTGTTGAAATGCACAGCGCTGAGAGTTAGAAAATGCGACCGGATTGG
GTCGTGTGGGTGAATTGCCGGAGCCGATGCCCTCGCGGATTCGTCGCAACAAGTGGCAACAAACCTGCCCTGTCACC
GAATGGGGCGTGCCTACCGCGATCCTGAACAAATGGTGTCCCGTGTGGCGTTTCATCAGGGTCGGGTGACAG
TTCTTAAACGATGTGATTAAGCTGGAGTGGACGTTATGTCACCTCTGATCTGCCACCATCCAGTTGATGAAT
ATCTCCGAGAAGGTGGCCCTGCAGTAATCGATACTGCACACTGGGCCAGCGAATTCCATGGACTCCAAAGCCCAA
GAAATTTCGAGGACAAAGCCCCACAGGTTGAAGTTGATGTGATTCGATCCGCACAGACCCCTGGACCATGTCGC
GCGAGCAGTGAAC

>RXA00338-nucleotide sequence C: downstream

TAAATTCTTGAGAACTAAAAAAAG

Claims

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule from *Corynebacterium glutamicum* encoding an MCP protein, or a portion thereof.
5
2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid molecule encodes an MCP protein involved in fine chemical production.
3. An isolated *Corynebacterium glutamicum* nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix A, or a portion thereof.
10
4. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide sequence selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix B.
5. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide selected from the group of amino acid sequences consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix B.
15
6. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 50% homologous to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix A, or a portion thereof.
20
7. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides of a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix A.
25
8. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule of any one of claims 1-7 under stringent conditions.
9. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleic acid molecule of any one of claims 1-8 or a portion thereof and a nucleotide sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide.
30
10. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of any one of claims 1-9.
35
11. The vector of claim 10, which is an expression vector.
12. A host cell transfected with the expression vector of claim 11.
13. The host cell of claim 12, wherein said cell is a microorganism.
40
14. The host cell of claim 13, wherein said cell belongs to the genus *Corynebacterium* or *Brevibacterium*.
15. The host cell of claim 12, wherein the expression of said nucleic acid molecule results in the modulation in production of a fine chemical from said cell.
45

16. The host cell of claim 15, wherein said fine chemical is selected from the group consisting of: organic acids, proteinogenic and nonproteinogenic amino acids, purine and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides, nucleotides, lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds, vitamins, cofactors, and enzymes.

5 17. A method of producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 12 in an appropriate culture medium to, thereby, produce the polypeptide.

10 18. An isolated MCP polypeptide from *Corynebacterium glutamicum*, or a portion thereof.

15 19. The polypeptide of claim 18, wherein said polypeptide is involved in fine chemical production.

20 20. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix B.

25 21. An isolated polypeptide comprising a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix B, or a portion thereof.

22. The isolated polypeptide of any of claims 18-21, further comprising heterologous amino acid sequences.

25 23. An isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 50% homologous to a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix A.

30 24. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 50% homologous to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of those sequences set forth in Appendix B.

35 25. A method for producing a fine chemical, comprising culturing a cell containing a vector of claim 12 such that the fine chemical is produced.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein said method further comprises the step of recovering the fine chemical from said culture.

40 27. The method of claim 25, wherein said method further comprises the step of transfecting said cell with the vector of claim 11 to result in a cell containing said vector.

45 28. The method of claim 25, wherein said cell belongs to the genus *Corynebacterium* or *Brevibacterium*.

29. The method of claim 25, wherein said cell is selected from the group consisting of: *Coryncbacterium glutamicum*, *Corynebacterium herculis*, *Corynebacterium lilium*, *Corynebacterium acetoacidophilum*, *Corynebacterium acetoglutamicum*.

Corynebacterium acetophilum. Corynebacterium ammoniogenes. Corynebacterium fujiiokense. Corynebacterium nitrilophilus. Brevibacterium ammoniagenes. Brevibacterium butanicum. Brevibacterium divaricatum. Brevibacterium flavum. Brevibacterium healii. Brevibacterium ketoglutamicum. Brevibacterium ketosoreductum. Brevibacterium lactofermentum. Brevibacterium linens. Brevibacterium paraffinolyticum. and those strains set forth in Table 3.

5 30. The method of claim 25, wherein expression of the nucleic acid molecule from said vector results in modulation of production of said fine chemical.

10 31. The method of claim 25, wherein said fine chemical is selected from the group consisting of: organic acids, proteinogenic and nonproteinogenic amino acids, purine and pyrimidine bases, nucleosides, nucleotides, lipids, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, diols, carbohydrates, aromatic compounds, vitamins, cofactors, and enzymes.

15 32. The method of claim 25, wherein said fine chemical is an amino acid.

20 33. The method of claim 32, wherein said amino acid is drawn from the group consisting of: lysine, glutamate, glutamine, alanine, aspartate, glycine, serine, threonine, methionine, cysteine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, arginine, proline, histidine, tyrosine, phenylalanine, and tryptophan.

25 34. A method for producing a fine chemical, comprising culturing a cell whose genomic DNA has been altered by the inclusion of a nucleic acid molecule of any one of claims 1-9.

CORYNEBACTERIUM GLUTAMICUM GENES ENCODING NOVEL PROTEINS

Abstract of the Disclosure

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Isolated nucleic acid molecules, designated MCP nucleic acid molecules, which encode novel MCP proteins from *Corynebacterium glutamicum* are described. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid molecules, recombinant expression vectors containing MCP nucleic acid molecules, and host cells into which the expression 10 vectors have been introduced. The invention still further provides isolated MCP proteins, mutated MCP proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and methods for the improvement of production of a desired compound from *C. glutamicum* based on genetic engineering of MCP genes in this organism.

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